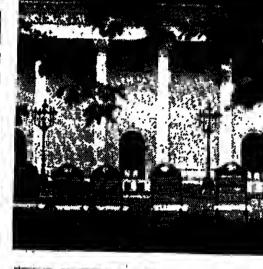


Between Munich and Kiel – explore 2000 miles of Germany

German cittes present meny fecas to the visitors, full of tredition and yet modern. They are pulsating with life end are cosmopoliten meeting pieces, offering you the treesures of the past and the pleasures of the present





Sparkling springs every-whare, more than 200 spas. Springs for heart end

kidney compleints, for every liver and slomach.

for ell types of treetment.

you leal better still.

And il nothing alls you, goll and fresh sir will make



elegant shops that sell fine and trendy isshions. Or in the little bakery Aftar all, there are more then 200 kinds of breed

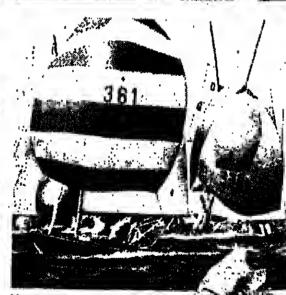
₩



See in 1971 what the rest barg whare his house of the world ses meny towns in Will discover in 1972-Germany, scene of the Olympic Games. Follow the whole, or part, of the 2000 mile "Olympic Tour" we have designed for you.

Here there's nothing virtuous in etaying thirsty. Wine 2000 years. Evary town has brewad Its own bear einca the Middla Ages whilst Garmen sparkling wine csma in about 1800. You'll nevar be dry in Germeny.





You can aall on all stretchas of tha Gaman seas (In Olympic style, too). And the next swimming pool is just eround the comer. Whal Il you don't Gilders, enyone?

Between Munich and Kiel explore 2000 miles of Germeny I am Interested in a pre-Olympic visit to Germany. Please eend me full information.

Addrees

Please write in block letters and do not omit the postal

Send coupon to Deutscho Zentrele lur Fremdenverkehr 8 Frankfurt (Main) Beethovenstraße 69

The German Tribu.

Hamburg, 23 December 1971 Ierth Year - No. 506 - By air A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Berlin transit agreement initialled

Süddeutsche Zeitung

I is more than mera coincidence that Rainer Barzel left on his first urney to the Soviet Union as leader of he Opposition on the day the Nobel hace Prize was awarded to Chancellor Brandi lit Oalo in recognition of Brandt's plicy of coming to terms with the

Rainer Barzel's declared intention is to me first hand the results of this policy and decida once and for all whether or at he is in favour of it.

At the same time State Secretaries of te Iwo German states reached agreement in the details of transit arrangements in espect of Berlin.

That same day the North Atlantic Council, meeting in Brussels, debated the sonclusions to be drawn from the Berlin

There could hardly be a clearer demonvalion of the biternutional political links blueen the various paris of what can may be called Atlantic Ostpolitik.

Seldom in post-war history has such u emplicated procedure involving so much philical precision been successfully mainbined over so long a period.

Nat only the Bonn government and lest Berlin Senate but also the three lestern Powers and all other Nato counhes have been bivolved in the building of his many-storied structure by the West. Far this resson if for no other it is ther demagogy to maintain time and time again that Bonn's chosan political with represents a dangerous departure cooperation with the West and

Mict Communism. Had it not been for the initiative sped by the Federal Government in this unparallailed example of interblional cooperation among allies would

was to make this country a tool of

thave proved possible. On the other hand had it not been for a tange in the international political at-tamphere, specifically in relations beten the two communist world powers, restern cooperation on the new Ost-Mitik would have been impossible. The tange was certainly a major prerequisite. The Berlin Agreement occupies prida of Nace among the achievements brought bout as a result of the common en-

It is the hub of the entire enterprise, an greement that does not make do with ilp ervice to detente, consisting instead of bundreds of detailed points.

Security in Europe, as the past 25 years lare shown, cannot be achieved by abarking on universal disarmament, thich remains a Utopien proposition, but by by settling points of conflict in binstaking detail and to the advantage of

The significance of the detailed agreebecomes epparant when the situaton years ago is recalled. A decade ago world pcace was jeopardised by the ovemight erection of the Berlin Wall.

Tanks faced one another turret to lurret at the sector boundary and the building of the Wall proved to be but one step along a downhill path that was to place one difficulty after another in tho way of the peaple of West Berlin.

The difficulties ranged from threats to the air corridors to arbitrary arrests in overland transit. Even without a full-scale blockade it looked much as though Berlin would grudually be drained of life.

Of the various components of Ost-politik, including the Moscow and War-saw treatles, the Berlin Agreement is undoubtedly the one in which the West Is most interested.

Il constitutes a detailed international written security guarantee for which the people of Berlin wuited in vain for more than a quarter of a century.

Not every detail of the agreement Is quite us satisfactory as might have been wished, of course, but then we do live in a world dominated by power politics and war cries. In comparison with the past and present situation the agreement is by und large satisfactory.

To begin with no inroads are to ba

made on the permanent presence of Federal Institutions in West Berlin. Not a single Federal authority or administrative court, for instance, is having to move.

There will be no intrusion on West Berlin nirspace by Soviet jets in protest at sessions of Bundestag committees or parliamentary parties in the farmer Reichstag building. These are to be internationally guaranteed.

The crucial factor, however, is the agreement on unhindred access. It would course have been wishful thinking to have expected the establishment of a land corridor, a facility that was not agreed after the war.

This accounts for one of tha Iwo difficult sections in the text of the Four-Power agreement, the so-called abuse clause providing for arrests on the access roules only in spacial circumstances "in which there are sufficient grounds for assuming that abuse of transit roules is intended.

Within the framework of this flexible formula the Barlin negotlators have done all in their power to ensure safely of mosi refugeea from the other part of Germany are affected by the clausa.

There is no question of tha GDR by the



Brandt honoured in Oslo

Chancellor Willy Brandt received the Nobel Pasca Prize on 10 Decamber in Oslo. At a agremony attended by Crown Princs Harald and Crown Princess Sonje, mambers of the diplometic corps and the Norwegian government Herr Brandt was handed the Prize's gold madal by Asse Lionass, chairman of the Startings Nobal Prize Committee.

terms of the present agreement refusing transit to anyone to whont it takes a dislike, be they Federal civil servants, membors of the National Democratic Party or refugees from the GDR, - as has happened in the past.

The clause may appear to be a tricky proposition to have to accept but it ought not to be forgotten that the GDR has had lo swallow its pride on a fair number of other metters, first and foremost the restrictions on its sovereignty condoned Moscow despite the fact that it itself has always set great store by just this aoverelgniy.

The technically irickiest and most problamatic section deals with the equal Ireatment originally demanded for West Barliners and holders of Faderal Republic passports. In the text of the Four-Power agreement equal trealment became comparable treatment.

This was a concession to the virtually panic-lavel anxiety on the GDR's part lest a quota-frae "invasion" of West Berlinars maka ahoriages evan more apparent — quite apart from the free flow of information and opinion.

What has now been agreed cannol. maybe, be described as equal treatment but is comparable in the meaning of tha Four-Powar agreement.

The immadiate processing agreement tions but it does rapresent an improve-Continued on page 2

MEDICINE IN THIS ISSUE

POLITICS Franz Josaf Strauss wins few friends pursuing e herd-line

CINEMA Schamoni'a new film eins ls a winner

Hamburg Introduces schame for voluntary organ donors Pege 3 INDUSTRY

Hoachat cheirmen Sammat facea trouble coolly

WOMEN AT WORK

Famaia executivea are more loyal on tha job

Agreement terms best that can be expected

A fler last-minute complications the agreements between the Federal and GDR governments and West Berlin Senate and the GDR government were signed on 11 December, thus fulfilling the terms of the Four-Power agreement on Berlin of 3

The Federal government has noted that the terms of the agreements by far exceed all expectations, though Bonn is the first to admit that they are not perfect.

It remains to be seen whether the sprint down the home straight will prove to have been a success. Events in Brussels. where the North Atlantic Council was in session, were no longer affected by the terms of the agreement, which was not signed until the day after the Neto conference had come to a close.

GDR State Secretary Gunther Koint claimed during the aigning ceremony that his Council of Ministers had grasped the initiative in conducting the negotiations and bringing them to a successful conclusion.

shackled by absurd red tape and restric- that East Berlin, particularly as the finul hurdles were being scaled, could only be persuaded to overcome its misgivings by dint of anargetic pressura brought to bear by Moscow.

For that matter one can well ask whether Boun wes right to press ahead with the last-minute aprint in the face of grave misgivings on the part of the Berlin pariiamentary partiea.

Were, despite the dismissal of the idea by East Berlin, some arrangement for West Berliners to visit the East during the Christmas season yet to be reached it would be an indication that concessions to the GDR do at times pay.

(Hendelsblett, 13 December 1971)





Na. 506 - 23 December 1971

Professor Carlo Schmid celebrated his 75th birthday on 3 December, Schmid, a man who less bacome almost

legendary in post-war politics in this

country, is a striking combination of e

militician end a scholar of the arts, a

hilosopher and a man of letters, an

esthete and student of international law.

Germany. The man of letters is more a

feature of political and intellectual life in

France and it is in the French intellectual

world that Schmid, who was born in the

guth of France, has found his second

His prolific literary works are proof of

this side of his nature. Apart from his

own works of fiction and academic and

political studies he has translated authors

President Pompidou

honours Carlo Schmid

Dresident Pompidou has awarded Bun-

the insignia of e grand officer of the

Legion of Honaur in recognition of his

grylcos to Frenco-German understanding.

The award took place on 2 December,

day later the Social Democrat politi-

can celebrated his 75th birthday and the

Amdestag held a speciel eeremony in his

honour. Sehmid has been a member of

aplaced at e carontony held in Karlsruhe

The four judges leaving made their

official departura and the two re-elected

A querter of the judges wern also

ad officially appoint the new judges.

The Constitutional Court, that up to

It may be noted that no German Kaiser

M. Bismarck'a Empire ever saw fit to visit

is supreme judges. All Presidents of the

federal Republic on the other hand have

The most importent presidents of the

Redaral Constitutional Court have so far

come from the world of politics -

lermann Höpker-Aschoff (FDP), Rudolf

Milz (SPD) end Gebhard Müller (CDU).

They all managed to become balenced

ges after many years of being ministers
politicians whose position and deci-

ons were always lieble to dispute.

biled supreme courts in Karlsruhe in an

official capacity.

(Kölner Sledt-Anzelger, 2 December 1971)

the Bundestag since 1949.

destag Vice-President Carlo Schmid

Peaple of his type have been rare in

F PROFILE

Parliamentary groups aid international understanding

would ever link the idea of parliamentary friendship groups a two to five-man executive at a constiwith political ploneers? On the rere occasions they ere mentioned in the press or on sadio or television it is usually because members are just about to go on a tripabroad or have just come back from

As these visits to distant countries do not seem to entail difficult duties or negotiations and thus fail to hit the headlines, the man on the atreet tends to think that the main purpose of thase groups is to provide members of the fundestag with cheap flights to other

But things are different in reality. The large number of parliamentary friendship groupa do not function as a privata trevei egents' for Bundestag members, instead,

Parliamentary Groups In

the West German Bundastag

African Group Beigium Group British Group French Group Italian Group Japanese Group Rumenian Group Russian Group Tunislan Group Turkish Group

Cenadian Group Cyprio1 Group Dutch Group Finnish Group Indian Group tarsell Group Korsan Group Lesin American Group Yugoslav Group

they fulfil the aims of the statutes of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Article One of this organisation states that personal contects are to be fostered and cooperation furthered among members of the various parliaments.

This is intended to increase cooperation beiween the States involved, consolidate groups. and develop damocretle institutione and foster efforts towards peace and coopera-

Apart from fostering friendly contects with members of other perliaments, ona of the most important features of the work undertaken by the parliamentary groups is to discuss relevant bilateral political problems with the representatives of pertner States.

Parliamentary groups ere established anew at the beginning of every legislative period. No law or regulation is necessary. It only requires the initiative of a number of members and the permission of the Bundestag President to re-form e group or establish e new one.

Messrs / Mr / Mre / Mies

ORDER FORM

.. 1 / We hereby subscribe to THE GERMAN_TRIBUNE at the following rates (postage included)

(Undarline whatever applicable)

Please return the Completed Order form to:

THE GERMAN TRISONE - FRIEDRICH REINECKE VERLAG GMBH 23 Schöne Aussicht, 2 Himburg 76 · Federal Republic of Germany

25,00

The amount may also be paid in your country's currency

Deutache Marka U.S. Dollare Pounda Sterling

3.50

tutive meeting usually chaired by the Bundestag President in his capacity es

Inter-Parliamentery Union. The executive outlines the main spheres of members' ectivities. Resolutions are drafted by the full session and all members ean submit proposals. Trips abroad always require thorough examination and the express permission of the Bundestag President. Only the mambers of the group executive are normally entitled to trevel.

heed of the West German branch of the

Ten of the nineteen parliamentary groups currently existing in the Bundestag are friendship groups. That masns that the parliament of the partner nation has also set up a similar group.

Nine of them are contact groups. In these cases there is no equivalent assoclation in the partner country.

The oldest group is the West German-French group established in 1957. Today it has 93 members. The largest group is the West German-Russlan Group esteblished only tlus year with its 158 members. Tha smallest is the West German-Cyprlot Group with sixteen members.

Of the 518 deputies in the Bundestag 410 (or 79 per cent) belong to one or more of these parliamentary groups. This figure will presumably rise by the end of the year as there are plens to establish two new groups in December — a West German-Scandinavian and a West German-Iranian Friendship Group.

The importance of the various parliamentary groups depends on the momentary political situation. The better the relations with the partner nation, tha less conspicuous are the parlitmentary

The West German-French Friendship Group for instance did a lot of good work at the end of the fifties, in more recent yeers the activities of the parliamontary groups have concentrated on lucreasing ecoperation with Eastern European

Cary von Buttiar, an edministrative adviser in the Inter-Parliamentary Affairs group, states, "Parliamentary groups have quasi-prophylactic function. Wherever relations with other parliaments are to be improved and intensified, they do genuine pioneer work."

Inter-perliamentary contacts with States that have not established equiva-lent friendship groups are upheld by e

1.43

loose group of daputies of the country concerned or via suitable institutions. in the United States for instance

parliamantery group can only be established through law. In order to evoid increased legisletion, the United States has restricted itself to establishing parliementary friendship groups with its immediate establishing parliements.

diate naighbours only.

Relations with other countries — including the Federal Republic - are no less intensive as a result since they are fostered by organisations such as the Atlantic Bridge or the Nato Perllamen-

West Germany too pleces great store on an interchange of idees with the parliamentarians of neighbouring States. Members of the West German-Balgium-Luxemburg Friendship groups for instance meet regulerly for joint discussions on trans-port, culture and other affairs affecting the three countries.

Members of the parliamentary groups have also hed opportunity of proving their skill on a number of diplomatic missions. One example wes in 1968 when the West German-Korean group succeeded achieving the releasa of e number of politicel prisoners (Korean students kidnepped from the Federal Republic by

the South Korean secret service).

That was convincing proof for the political importence of these perliamentnry groups," states Dr Welter Keim of the Bundestag's Press and Information Office. "Sometimes they are even described as the best secret diplomats we Illane von Koscielski (Das Perlament, 27 November 1971)

Millions to promote cultural relations

overseas

The Federal Republic's cultural affairs policy abroad is once ngain under discussion as the debnte on urgent reform of its alms and organisation confinues.

Experts believe that more financial aid should be given to the cultural al'fairs department If it is really to be one of the

pillars of Bonn's foreign policy.

Dr Martin, the Christian Democrat education expert and chairman of the Bundestag commilies of inquiry, believes that five hundred million Marks a year should be allocated for cultural alfairs, At present the government only provides 384 million Merks.

Bonn at present finences some 250 German schools throughout the world. Seventy thousand children and ten thousand youngsters of the pre-school age are teught by 1,500 Germen teachers and 3,500 local teachers. On top of this come cultural institutes, exhibitions and scien-

tific end student exchanges.

The main problems, Dr Mertin said, were the place of culturel effeirs policy in foreign policy, reorganisation (in the Foreign Office for instance), the future organisation of schools abroad, the use of mass media and the working method of intermediate egencies.

The commission of inquiry visited a number of Latin American countries this autumn in order to gain an on-the-spot all impressions were complimentary," Dr Merin comments.

A lot must be changed, he said. The needs of the host country must be considered to a greater extent. There must be closer cooperation and the Federal Republic must provide more scholarships so that children of the so-called lower classes can also be edunated et German schools. It is Important to free these schools of their image as schools for the privilged. It might often be of more benefit to set up career training centres instead of the normal type of school. Dr Martin believes that the bilingual school must play an important part in future plans.

Hartmut-J. Keppner (Kieler Nachrichlen, 2 December 1971)

Press interpretation of popularity poll varies

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

Pollsters from the Ailensbach institute recently conducted e survey to die cover what voters thought of praminent politicians and the current political situs

Eighteen tables were sent to newspaper editorial staffs along with e short explans. tion end interpretation of the resulti.

The West German press seized upon the subject after ZDF-Magazin, a weekly television programme dealing with current affeirs, announced the first results in one of its broadcasts.

Headlines announced "Schiller and Wehner lose support" (Die Welt), "Surrey reveals Brandt as most capable paliticis (Stidentsche Zeitung), "Brandt's popula-ity unchanged" (Frankfurter Rundscha) "Allensbach reveals large swings among voters" (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zetung), "Super-Minister Schiller sign most" (Bild) or "Schmidt rises, Strate drops" (Hamburger Morgenpost).

The most important news in Bild and Welt is that members of the governing coalition have lost support or slipped in

The Frankfurter Rundschan and Si deutsche Zeitung stress the popular support for Chancellor Willy litsadt while the loft-wing Hamburger Morgenports nounce Helmut Schmidt's rise in pr ularity and Franz Josef Streuss' drop's

The Frankfurter Allgenielne Zelling demonstrates its knowledge of the poor of the sixteen judges at the lens of political science by pointing at Federal Constitutional Court were the swings among the voting population That is the good thing about the reals | on 8 December. Four new judges were

of opinion polis - there is something it | maded notice of their appointment by everynne. You only have to serve il mp hesident Helnemann. ilie right way. Anyono prepared to spend item?

pfennigs on both Bild and liambure Morgenpost, ille two Hamburg mile, learned tho whole truth about Hebri Wels for a further period of office. lages, Frau Rupp von-Brünneck and Wal-lar Rudi Wand, were confirmed in thair

Wehner's popularity. Readers who bought only one of the replaced four years ago but this time the newspapers either saw "Herbert Weber, dange is more significant because of the

o top-class politician though nat aways popular, now has the support of 34 m cent of the population. (Morgenpost) a "The most unpopular politician is Social Democrat Wehner. Fifty-one per cent the population do not have a god officially appoint the constitutional Court has also been imaged into the controversy surrounding the appointment of new judges, it was therefore an act of consolidation for the misdent himself to come to Karlaruhe and officially appoint the controversy.

Some papers believe the poll is in The Bundesrat, Bundestag and governportant because it gives information of the were thus represented by the head the stending of our politicians, as hours were thus represented by the need the stending of our politicians, as hours were thus represented by the need the state and the Court's status as an post put it, or, in the words of the state and the Court's status as an interpretation of the state and the constitutional organ was politleians' top-ten.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeihat 00 test of popularity and werns ils rep that the results are not complate in this respect as meny of the most popular Christian Democrat politicians have been

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeine does not therefore believe that Street end Rainer Barzel are not the most popular CDU/CSU men, a fact that mod of the other newspapers ignare.

This survey of the West German press shows how many possible interpretations there are for the results of an opinion poll. Pupils of polltical education are took that reading headlines alone is not eff ough. A person must read a number of Jörg Richter newspapers.

Ernst Bends, the 46 year-old Berlin Counteches Allgement Sonningsblatt, SI November 1971

Hannoversche Presse

Carlo Schmid - a

European Statesman

such as Baudelaire, Rostand, Calderon and Machiavelli. Schmid is a member of the West German branch of PEN and was awarded Frankfurt's Goathe Prize in

Few politicians in the Fadaral Republic have held so many high appointments as Carlo Schmid since 1945. His humanistic ideals led him to become a Social Democrat while still a young student, Ha has never lacked courage, neither undar the Welmar Republic, nor under Hitler nor after 1945.

As president of the stete secretariat of the French-occupied zone of Wirttem-berg and Hohenzollern he showed flerce resistance against plans by the Frenchi authorities to change the borders of the

It also took courage to support Franco-German reconciliation at a time when it seemed impossible and to suggest coming to terms with Poland and opening diplomatic relations with Israel,

Carlo Schmid was a member of the Parliamentary Council, has been Bundestag Vice-President since 1949 apart from a iliree-year gap and has also been a Bundesrat Minister, a member of the Council of Europe and a member of the Western European Union assembly.

Carto Schmid (Photo: Marianne von der Leneken)

He has become a European statesman though without ever attaining any of those posts for which he seemed destined - that of Foreign Minister, Bundestag President or Federal President.

As a member of the SPD executive he liad a determining influence on party policy, especially on the party programme redrafted at Bad Godesberg in

His work in sliaping Basic Law was of decisive importance and his name will always be linked with it.

Wolfgang Fechner
(Neue Hennoversche Presse, 3 Occember 1971)

Reshuffle of judges at Karlsruhe Court

development now that he has succeeded Gebhard Müller as president and et the sama time taken over the chairmanship of the First Chamber of the Constitutional Court. Banda was a Christian Democrat member of the Bundestag and ected as Miniater of the Interior between 1968

and 1969. Joachim Rottmann, the unanimously elected Free Democrat candidate, is the same age as Benda. Bom in Arnstadt, Thuringia, he studied in the Soviet Zone as it then was and took his final lew examinations in West Berlin.

Rottmann was in the Ministry of Defence for ten years and under the new administration became a ministerial director and head of the central department in the Ministry of the Interior.

Martin Hirsch also comes from the the other hand stetes that the swing is what always reteined respect through voier popularity were much more in administration of justice, has thus in 1913 he practised law in Berlin. He was formetive. It devotes little space to the little closer to the Bonn establish-

parliamentary group.

Hirsch will become vice-president of the Constitutional Court on the retirement of Walter Seuffert, the current head of the Second Chamber,

It was during a consultive session of the Third Penal Chamber of the Federal Court of Justice that Dr Hans Faller, born in 1915 and deputy chairman of the body, heard of his election as judge of the Constitutional Court.

Fallar comes from Baden and has inherited a vineyard and hollday home in the Black Forest, he served the Constitutional Court in the fifties as a councillor and press spokesman.

His election has put an end to the layer, must follow the same course of tension surrounding the possibility that a

post at the Constitutional Court could be illegally occupied if the successor to retiring judge Professor Stein liad been e man who had never been a judge of any

After judges Rinek and Would, Dr Fallar is the third judge to have worked previously as an adviser in the Constitutional Court and to have grown (or been reared) to be a supreme judge.

Gabhard Müller lias already passed tha age of retirement. Bom on 17 April 1900 at Füramoos near Biberach, he has been head of the Constitutional Court for almost thirteen years and is one of the most respected Germans of our era.

Thare are few persons in which the inner development of faculties can be traced as clearly es in Müller. A student and social worker during the years of inflation, he became a judge in Swabla, State President of Wirttemberg-Hohenzollem and wes one of the paeemakers for the union of Baden and Württemberg into one Federal state.

The gap erising in the Constitutional Court through the departure of Professor Leibholz, the leading democratic thinker



of his generation, cannot be filled by a scholar of law despite the fact that the Constitutional Court badly needs a few more professors as judgee.

Like the Hesse Minister of Education and Justice, Professor Stein, Leibholz was at the Constitutional Court ever since it was established in 1951.

Gregor Gelier, who is also leaving, was recognised as an independent person during his eight years at the Constitutional Court. Erhard Becker

(Hendelsbiall, 9 December 1971)

FLASHED NEW

Brandt medals

The trades-union-owned Bank für Ge-I meinwirtschaft is issuting a medallion to commemorate the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Chancellor Willy Brandt, A portrait of the Chancellor will be on the gold and silver madals.

The medallion is intended for collectors. Investors looking for a good investment are recommanded to buy gold bars.

The Bank für Gemeinwütschaft has issued medals in the past. A series of city medals sold like hotcakes, the bank states. The Brandt medallions are expected to be just as popular.

Normally there is no market for medaliions and the only way to make money out of them is to melt them down But the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft lias come up with e new idea. They will rebuy any medallion at ten per cent below normal cost price. Few coilectors have taken odvantage of this scheme so far.

Oskar H. Metzger (Handelebleit, 1 December 1971)

Mayor dies

Waiter Möller, Mayor of Frankfurt since June 1970, died of a heart attack on 23 November 1971. He wes 51. Despite his short term in office, twice interrupted by illnesa, Walter Möller will be remembered es a man who prepered the way for progressive local policies.

Möller was one of those men who rejected the copitalist system despite his high office. To conservatives he was tha enibadiment of left-wing Social Damocracy, He was considered a "Red" who wanted to see his ideas brought into

Walter Möller was also criticised by his lest-wing colleagues for not always being able to do what he wanted. Anyone seeing through the social structure must

change it radically, they argued.
But the social structures had practical as well es theoretical importance for Möller. That enabled him to judge the correel relationship between Socialist theory and political practice and contribuled to his success.

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonniegsbiall, 28 November 1971)

NPD leader

M artin Mussgnug, the new leeder of the National Democrats, is in many respects the complete opposite of his predecessor Adolf von Thadden, the Prussien aristocrat with e touching desire for a "good Germany".

Mussgnug is not driven on by any irrealistic aims end he is too young to have had a Nazi past. Born in Hetdelberg in 1936, he studied law. After passing his final examinations he started up a law practice in the Swabian town of Tuttlin-

Mussgnug has been a member of the NPD since it was established and he soon Baden-Württemberg branch. In 1968 the Reutlingen constituency returned him as its member in the Stuttgart Provincial

His election as perty leader must be seen in context with the forthcoming provincial elections in Baden-Württernberg and the threat that the NPD might not get any seats in the new Provincial

Assembly in Stuttgart.

The colourless young NPD man is anything but on extremist, His political stance is original rather than radical and he will disappoint the many members calling for a strong man. Karl Neu

Sonntagablati, 25 November 1971)



Midas touch never deserted

Heinrich Schliemann

CINEMA

Schamoni's new film eins is a winner

Back in 1966 Ulrich Schamani's film es marked the start of the short-lived, hopeful movement Junger Deutscher Film. This group had no thearetical basis. nor did it act as a school of filmmakers with communal policies and strategies. And so the young German filmmakers.

Fritz, Gasov, Kluge, Reitz, Schamoni, Senfi, Straub and others very quickly found itself with a aeriaa of corrupting first-time successes on their hands and there followed the inevitable vain and calous aelf-destructiva process.

The group allowed itself to be used by the run-of-the-mill film industry people or went on to the other extreme and went out of its way to produce clessy art films that would earn prizes and recommendationa, accoladee all round except fram the filmgoing public, who just would not

Then the group was ignored by those young film critics who stared with starry eyes in the direction of Hollywood, the Hollywood of old, Finally it was ateamrollered by the onward march of the former underground filminakers, Fassbinder, Praunheim and Schroeter.

Ulrich Schamoni went on to make Alle Jahre wieder and Quartett im Bett, both of which were relatively successful and then the somewhat tortuous romance wir zwei, which hardly got a showing in the cinemas at all.

His latest film is a radical attempt to break out from the rut, entitled eins.

A podgy, owlish businessmen goes on a trip through France and on the way picks up two casual workers to make their fortune. He teaches them a trick for winning at roulette and sets them to work the gama of rouletta as a form of In the casinos in Blarritz and on the

Then ha takes it easy, lonnges around and amuses himself with a girlfriend.

The two roulette camboyees revolt on psychology of cheating at roulette, being

ty cinema project came into being on

3 December. The first local-government

organised cinema project in the Federal Republic began with a reminiscence of

Buster Keaton. This project is financed in

According to Frankfurt's artistic affairs

adviser Hilmar Hoffmann 10,000 Marks

will be made available each month from

local government money for the cinema

scheme. It is planned to house the cinema

in the Historisches Museum on the Rö-

merberg when building work is com-pleted, but for the time being the project

will be limited to a daytime performence

series and cycles of Soviet silents, horror

and the work of young West Germao

directors whose films have no chance of

receiving a showing at regular cinemas.

There will also be a glance back et the

work of John Ford and Samuel Fuller,

series on the complex of themes about

the role of womankind and Vietnam as

well as 8mm films by Costard and

Another firm project is a Polish Film

Week, according to Hilmar Hoffmann.

Talks are still going on about the possib-

ility of putting on the first ever GDR Film Week in the Federal Republic with

It is planned to show films in groups

total by local government funds.

at the Theater am Turm.

Rosenthal inter alla.

Frankfurt leads the way

with community cinema

from East Germany.

Treaties by the Bundastag.

the benefit of school classes.

council.



Uirieh Schamoni in his latest film eins

one occasion but the businessman is able broken by the geme or making a living to fob them off with a small ahare of the out of it.

Later on they decide to play for themselves, make e packet, buy out Fetso and leave him behind bewildered, beniused and alone.

The film really geta undar wey with the beginning of the working relationship end instead of the situation and character comedy at the beginning a number of viewpoints come to the fore and the cinemagoer, according to Schamoni, can pick which ever he likes the best or finds the most plausible.

At the outset the film is the story of a journey, pappered with hidden meanings and in-jokes, fibned in 16mm and 35mm with scenic shots of great beouty, most of the scenes being improvised from immediate moods and experiences:

Secondly the film is a study of gambling, entertalnment or as a sign of deprayity.

The action is not concentrated on tha fascination or the technique of the gaine (we never see the wheel at all) but on the

ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw

films with other progressive ainema groups such as the "Arsenal" in Berlin.

to the Historisches Museum. There films

will be shown in the morning as well, for

And the Kommunales Kino will not

only teach the pupils but also teach the

teachers! Schoolmasters: who want to

come along and improve their cineastic

The definitive legal form of the cinema

scheme has not yet been finalised. At the

moment organisation is entrusted to the Frankfurt film collective, a group that

formerly carried on similar work at the

"Independent Film Center". In addition

there is a twelve-strong artistic advisory

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

für Deutschland, 2 December 1971)

education will be welcome.

Thirdly, and here Schamoni'a political

involvament comes out, there is the political parable of the industrialist and the workers. The two vagrants work for the man who has the system in his pocket and who has the wherewithal.

There is the epparent aolidarity during the business excursion in the Camargne, tha symbolic attempt to escape by the two exploited men, the return to dependence, then the final revolution.

At the fade-out at the end the clicated capitalist lies in e stata of collapse and a

Fourthly elus is a film about the five people who ect in it and for whom gambling is an act of clarification and partly of liberation. The two workers. lamin and Fuchs, are not actors but have n background of studying, begun but nut completed, jobs, a political mission and a period of beatnik existence.

Peter Schröder, as the chauffenr is a man for all parts. Andrea Rau ugain plays the rola site has carved out for herself in the West German film Industry lit any number of chesp porn pieces. Sha lets herself be lakl and exploited and damonstrates this exploitation movingly by doing the only thing she is capable of doing - gotting em off end posing nude!

Ulrich Schemonl himself made the

largest private investment. He is a typical boss, even though eaten away with Frankfurt's much discussed communithe participation of directors and actors self-doubt and et bottom a shabby, hollow moneybags, a miserable beer-But eccording to Herr Hoffmann the bellied lump of meat.

Without spering himself at ell Schamoni success or fadure of this idea depends on the settlement of political differences between Bonn and East Berlin and the distends his rosy-pink messes of fiesh and bares his rotten teeth.

This is the fifth level at which the fdm runs - tha part of the businessman in the film biz. The two casual workers re-In order to cut expenses Frenkfurt's Kommunalea Kino plans to exchange present the Jungfilmer who have an initially bad experience with big money and smell ambitions end suddenly find emancipation — they then play a part themselves instead of baing mere tools.

The present arrangement in the Theater am Turm is just a preliminary, Hoffmann explained. It will only really get under way with full programmes whan it moves One of them who takas the risk and loses - the other plays on one and wins. But will this eins ba a winnar?

. The usual criticisme that the film is too diffuse, the director is too find of pretty pictures and the like are not really yardsticks for such a work. The film is good whan it is highly subjective entirely Ulrich Schamoni, and it is good to see that a men who has experienced commercial success still films what he wants to fdm. Will audiences want to see

Johannes Schaef said: "One of the reasons why Jungfilmer are now so isolated is that they made their little world an excuse for making the cinematic medium so complicated that no one could understand it." Wolf Donner (Die Zelt, 3 Decamber 1971)

In 1927.

atepped in.

only went part of the way towards

bridging the gap.
While the State Film Archives in

Continued on page 7

Insufficient cash available for film libraries

No. 506 - 23 December 1971

Heinrich Seldlemann inherited his

at the age of fourteen and though every

-authing in his hands turned to gold.
Instead ha was plagued by misfortune.

form off the Dutch coast and all he

amed for his pains was the not very

Continued from page 6

ARCHAEOLOGY

Greta Garbo auffars silently from the Depression while Asta Nielsen, line as a young streetwalker, later es an ageing exparlonced whore hastena tawards he melodramatic end. Paul Wegener exploits
Garhart Hamptmann'a alarying weaven
the son of a pastor 150 yeers aga on Wilhelm Dieterla agitatea in the eause of class warfara and Werner Krauss lies on large, seems as if it could have been taken ha psychoanalyst's couch.

This nostalgic revival af the good old

This nostalgic revival af the good old

Na athar person has ever had a career tha psychoanalyst's couch.

daya of German silent film eame by courtesy of a film aeminar organised by the North Rhine-Westphalian Education of ingenious lagic running through it, Ministry at the Polkwang Museum in linking the component parts.

Six hiatorically interesting films from almost fanatical lova of Anciant Greek the archives of the German Cineasic civilisation, the one driving force in his inatitute in Wiesbaden were ahawn under life, fram his father who taught him the collective heading of "The Portrayal of Social Problems in the German Silent Achilles, the wdy Odysseus, the deeds of Film of the Twenties".

Heracles and the Phryglan King Midas

We remember the cleverly staged growd whose hands turned everything to gold. scenes from the 1927 production of But Schliemann senior was unable to Hauptmann's Die Weber (The Weivers) provide his gifted son with a clessical by Friedrich Zelnik, at the tima a film ducation at a grammar achool end full of involvement in the plight of the working classes but nowadays looking the second fourteen and the web according to the second fourteen and t very aged.

Another outstanding point about the wening after his uninspiring work of film was the graphically unusual at diffing and aelling soap and salted herpowerfully expressive titles designed by fags he sought refuga in his books about Georg Gross. the Ancient Warld and sometimes wished Georg Grosz.

Karl Grunc's abstract pacifistic film is to be King Midas but it was all of no use Rande der Welt (On the Edge of the -anthing in his hands turned to gold. World) produced in 1927 was permend instead has was plagued by misfortune. with impressions of the first Waild We. Men he was nineteen he ran away to It was an honournble effort and around Ramburg and enlisted as a ship's boy on a great indignation among national dip sailing to Venezuela. But he did not when first released. But today it was pi very far. His ship was wrecked in a rather comical.

Nono of these films can hold a cade to Friedrich Willialm Murnau's Suein desirable post of errand boy for a trading (1927). This film, shot in America, it house in Amsterdam. stury of a farmer and his wife when He now abandoned his unprofitable marriage is rocked by a big-city was deaming about the Ancient Greeks, Murnau proves to be une of the few per then he noticed how easily he was able directors of those days whose warkship withstnod the ravages of tima.

Ills is a virtuosa at twisting what & andicate is expecting to see into supply countries are building up film libraries the offects, turning meindrama to comely und back to melodrama and creating the makes do with no undo back to melodrama and creating the makes do with no melodrama and creating the melod klud of film universe which is his one And so small organisations such as the

property.

Georg Wilhalm Papst, in his Gradie laving to work with totally inadequate sisse ciner Scele (Secrets of a Soul) make hads trying to seve irraplaceable historiin 1925, takes a psychoanalyst's cas at al warks. motive for gripping Expressionisi in These paltry funds and seeming lack of

experiments.

It is uses the growing interest in Free!

teachings to make what is a mixture feature film and educational film about the new theories. A phabla of kniver as the treatment of this gave Papel as opportunity to demonstrate in long dream sequences that films can do most the sequences that films can do most the sequences that films can do most them they should be asked to sit the sequences that films can do most them they should be asked to sit the sequences.

dream sequences thet films can do most than depict reality.

In 1925 he turned to current social problems with Die freudiose Gase (its economic decline and moral decay of the Middle Dirnentragodie (Tragedy of a Protilitie)

In 1926 he turned to current social to them they should be asked to slt to the should be asked to slt to the should be asked to slt to the should be asked to slt to t

centific studies of the cinema pass the

Up till now all six of these films could lack or complain that they ere not not be lent out since they had seen belts deva and the money for copying with a lend so Irreplaceable films are rotting available until the Education Ministry

tepped in.

A lecture given by Frau Gebauer, the cultent libreries cannot be accepted Curator of the Institute, expressed how necessary this step was and explained that

lying to agree on proposala to set up time sort of film library at some point in GDR enjoy a budget of five million wars sort of film library at some point in and even some of the smaller developing they have not reached any agreement.

(Köiner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 November 1971)

Lately the Federal states have been

to laarn Duteli, he eagerly turned to languages and night after night studied English, French, Italian, Spanish and even

end became e elerk and accountant with B.H. Schrödar and Campany, He learned Russian because of his new firm's business interests and so impressed his superiors that they sent him to St Petersburg as thair agent in 1846.

Schliemann's misfartunes seam to have become a tling of the past. Both his rivals and partners began to mention the name of the young 25-year-old with respect and by the time he was 35 he had already amassed a cansiderable fartune. He withdrew from commarce at he age

of 41, not wanting to overatrain his Midas touch, and moved to Paris where, more eager for knowledge than ever before, ha threw himself into the atudy of Greek

Partuguese. His diligence paid off. He changed jobs

From this moment onwards Helarich

archaeology.
In 1868 lie left France to conquer

Homer's country. He toured Corfu, Itlieca, the Peloponnes and Asia Minor had been exhibited from 1877 to 1880 in and on the hill of Hissariik not far from the South Kensington Museum. The

fingers and slie talks and smiles energati-

cally and with a touch of humour, "I like

She has been melancholy since she was

a child, "I shall always remain childlike in

a certain respect," she says with a high

A pair of children's slippers lie in half-studied carelessness on the window

saat of the ground floor of her housa in

Darmstadt'a artist colony, Gabriele wore

these slippers as a four-year-old. Next

The passing of time as of all things filla

her with melancholy. Even when a child,

she tried to capture trensitory moments

lifa too," sha states seriously.

degrea of charm.

May she will be forty.

Gabriela Wohmann

the Dardanelles lie believed lie had found

the site of ancient Troy.
His Midas touch did not desert him. Schliemann, experienced in Oriental bargaining since his days in Russie, used his sweet words and even sweeter sounding bakahiah to gain the ear af the most important Turkish officials and thus obtained the Sultan's permission to excavate the site as long and as extensively

B.C. was his Troy but he had been misled by all the gold he found, the so-called treeaure of Priam.

of the Mycenian eiviliaation around 1200 1882 came across the entry to the treasury of Orchanienos and in 1884 and fabuloua kings of Tiryns.

discoverer of the Homeric age. Schliemenn pald for the excavations from his own pocket and he took nothing from the treasures he found.

Ha donated the valuable finds from Troy to the German Empire after they

Between 1870 and 1890 with a few temporary breaks Sehliemann dug through all nina levels. At first he thought that the remains of a city that had been destroyed by fire between 2500 and 2000

The genuine Hameric Troy, a large eity B.C., lay faur levels higher. Schilemann's Midaa tauch parsiated. In 1876 he found tha vast treasures of gold from the tombs of the Kings of Mycenae, in 1881 and 1885 uncovered the mighty palace of the

There could have been no nobler

Hainrich Schlamann

Schliemann collection became the centrepoint of the Ethnological Museum in

Hia Myconeean finds and the items he discovered in his later excavations were donated to the Greek National Museum in Athens, a city in which he spent many years of his life. Rudolf Winkler

(Kieler Nachrichten, 2 December 1971)

She is malancholy though not without hope. Tall and slim, with long black hair and dressed in bleck, Gebriele Woh-Gabriele Wohmann - portrait of a modern writer mann sits sipping black coffee and looks at the world outside with her dark eyes. But sha wears sparkling rings on her

ability to enjoy also includes awareness of the danger of losing everything people or necessary. enjoy - the beauty of the sea, parental love and life.

The fact that everything ends in death is another reason for her not to have a child. And yet she hopes there is an afterlife, though without actually believing in one. "You'd be no mare than a sulcide case without this hope," she comments.

Her hope is melancholy and basically sha finda it difficult to live with, She knows how to enjoy her own melancholy of course. She likes listening to sad music like Schubert's Winterrelse and likes bad

and secure a supply of the fine things in life - cake in those days. Eating is still one of har most pleasur-eble occupations today. But for her the

"Saving time is the main thing here." complaina her husbend, e quiet-looking, gaily-dressed lecturer who feals that both he and wife Gabriele should be responsible for the housework. "Sometimes I sometimee she vecuuma," ha comments. He complains most of all about the

long hours his wife spenda working. Sitting in the gallery high above the living room, she works every day from on her books, her radio dramas and television pleys. This year the pace of her exiatence led her to swallow so many drugs that she had to apend several weeks in a sanatorium; She is determined now to take her job a little easiar but her huabaod is pes-simistic, Sha has al-

(Photo: Karin Voigt) ready agreed to give

She cancedes that she cannot do much else. The melancholy she enjoya also-plays a central role in her works. Her output is a constent, though varying repetition. "Actually I always write the sams sort of stuff," sha agreas.

Gabriele Wohmsnn tries to illuminate her inner life in her work. This is what forces her to spend so much time writing and it acts at the same time as a safety-valve, resculng her from occasional fits of despair.

She has little time for anything else and this gives her a guilty feeling. She hea no weather. But all in all she lives under a strain that could prove dangerous for her. people, not even her family. For this reason she wants the routine of which everyday life consists to be more auccess-

> She is willing to forgo the feshionable pastimes of our time auch as parties and theatre-going which she describes as a waste of time. She has to write.

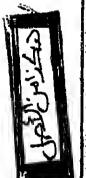
> But she does not write just for herself. She is one of the first writers to have done television work. One reason for this was to reach a section of the population that might not read books.

> Sha is completely subjective. She is an individual. She hates the conformity and intolerance of the literary world that demands social criticism from every writers. But she takes her reading public seriously.

> Making no allowances for har readers making allowances for them. Instead of adopting a condescending attituda, she confidently provides her readers with a high-quality atyle.

> The standlly increasing sales of her books and the approval of radio and television companies are worth mora than money to her. For the last two years she has been earning more than her huaband wich amuses her as well as filling her with a certain pride. But the most important feature of her succesa is that it confirms she is on the right road. Gerd Klepzig

(Die Welt, 25 November 1971)



How school-leaver

school-leavers wishing to continue their studies

2848

Comparing the two neighbouring city-

states of Hamburg and Bramen provides some curious findings. The wishes of

school-lasvers in the two cities ore by no

Republic those in Bremen are most

interested in mathematics, civil engineer-

ing and aeronautica while those in Hant-

burg are the least interested in these

subjects. On the other hand, Hamburg's

school-leavers are in top place when it comes to physics and Bremen's school-

Chemiatry is the favourita subject of

Bavaria's school-lenvers. There is prac-

icolly no interest in the subject in

Bremen and the city's school-leavers lie in

Baden-Württemberg leads the field in

machanical engineering and Humburg is once again bottom. School-leevars from

Rhineland Palatinata and Bayoria show

leavers show least interest.

Of all school-leavers in the Federel

i universities and colleges of further education

17 2% wanted to continue their studies

634C

Fomalo

4,520

3,990

want to continue

their studies

Subjecte preferred:

means similar.

(figures for 1970/1971 acedemic year, excluding West Berlin)

EDUCATION

School-leavers' wishes vary from state to state

going on to study Ciassical languagea is twice as high as the nation-wide average while the Schleswig-Holsteln figure is ona hundred per cent lower

Hamburg's school-laavera have little inclination to become elementary school teachers, Bavarians do not want to teach at vocational schools and faw people from the Saar wish to become industrial

School-leavers in Hamburg have a more than averege interest for sociology, in Bremen there is above-average interest for geronautics, in Hesse political science, in Rhineland-Palatinate geography, in Baden-Württemberg industrial angineering and in the Saar computer acience.

These statistics are taken from an as yet unpublished report commissioned by the Ministry of Education and Scianca from the Alots Stork Engineering Bureau of

Stork onalysed tha wishes of schoolleavers as far as courses of study and future career were concerned and was thus able to draw comparisons between the verious Federal states for the first

The picture is so complicated because of the unstandardised structure of the education system and, above all, the varying professional prospects in the individual Federal states.

come from Baden-Württemberg, Hesse Intorest in the subject.

10.5

1 15

 $= 2 \left(\theta_{\mathbf{a}}^{1} (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \right).$

5105

Schoolchildren in Badan-Württeinbarg and Rhinaland Palatinate are also Intareated in the srts while Bavarlans are more likely to go on to study medical subjects such as dentistry, veterinary science, human medicina or pharmacology. Bremen's school-leavers are not so likely to enter the medical profesion.

Bremen ara most likely to choose subjects such as law, economics or sociology. The teaching profession is preferred by school-leavers in Lowar Saxony, Bavarla and Rhineland Palatinate. Young people in Bremen, Hesse and Hamburg ara not so

He had already stated in his book Die nächste Revolution (The Next Revolution) that neglecting the tachnological subjects would have an odverse effect on West German Industry.

In past years between 3.5 and 5 per cent of high-school-leavers were Interest-Some focts are striking. School-icavers ed in electrical engineering. This year most interested in the technical subjects only 2.1 per cent claimed to have any

Frankfurter Allgemeine zeitung für deutschland

One of the world's top ten

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman. the scientist, and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market. the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is an essential with its authority. scope and influence.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Foreign Advertising Department D-8 Frankfuri/Main, Hellerholsir. 2-4, P. O. Box 3483, Phone 75911

The number of Bavarisn achool-leavers and Bremen. Least interest is shown in

High-school-leavers in Lowar Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein are mora likely to turn to the arts. Again the least interest is shown by Hainburg's school-leavers.

School-leavers in Hesse, Hamburg and

Stork writes in his foreword that the proportion of school-leavers interested in scientific research or a technological or career is no longer on the

most interest in electrical engineering. Again, Hemburg shows little interest. Seven per cent of this year's school-leavers went to study mathemetics, two per cent physics, 3.4 per cent chemistry, 3.i par cent blology, 1.7 mechanical engineering, 2.3 electrical engineering, 0.8 computer science, 1.5 architecture, 1.2 civil angineering, 0.4 neronetics, 0.6 industrial engineering, 0.2 clossical lenguages, 4.6 English, 5.0 Germon, 1.3 French, 1.3 history, 0.7 geography, 0.4 social science, 1.1 music, 2.1 art, 2.2 physical training, 6.7 medicine, 1.2 dentistry, 0.3 vcterinary medine, 2.6 pharme-cotogy, 4.0 law, 1.9 economics, 3.8 business management, 0.8 sociology, 1.0 politics, 2.6 psychology, 0.7 journalism,

1.0 per cent theology and 34 per cent

At the end of his study consisting mainly of graphs, Stork lists all the universities in the Federal Republic and compares their edmission capacities with school-leovers' wishas.

1,036

He points out the trend of the wisks and lists the subjects in which admissing restrictions will be tightened up a slackaned in the course of the next ye

Admission restrictions in medicine mi dental schools will be tightened op considerably at sixteen universities. Or in Bonn, Cologne, Frankfurt, Hohenier, Ulm, Würzburg ond Bochum is see Improvement in the situation expected

Eleven universities are to tighten ap admission restrictions for student d pharmecology. Controls will be slacked Bonn, Göltingen und Kerlsruhe.

Strict edmission restrictions or s dents of psychology will only be retied at seven universities. Stork calculate but the situation for psychology students improve at the universities of Ke, Milnster, Anchen, Giessen, Maibus, Milnz, Freihurg, Tühlingen, Erlangen, begensburg and Würzburg. The manner clausus will groduelly disappear in bloop

ond chemistry. Only 424 students wonled to go to the University of Konstanz. "No applicant are rojected. Admissions in all subjects at minimol," Stork comments. Only nice school-leavers want to study chemistry in Konstonz, only four plan to take physic and 35 paychology.

Bavaria has the fewest female school

Science teaching related to environmental science

The first school in the Federal Republic to have environmental conservarion on its fimetable can be found in the town of Baunatal, near Kassel.

Headmaster Heinrich Pflug states that Ministry to tha tune of 135,000 Marks is intended to combine blology, physics and chemistry and relate them to social affalrs.

"Up to now we had never got beyond being able to choose the main focal points at school," he continued. The syllabus used by the school, the Theodor Heuss Schule, reveals ita great interests in politics. "We believe that we owe it to the young people to offer them a broad and relevant spectrum," he axplains.

The first experiments with the new subject began in the seventh and ninth classes at the baginning of the current school-year. The trial programme extends over two years.

The children will learn to recognise he influences that industry and the civilise world can exert on nature and its environment. Thay will analyse the site 1986 this figure will have risen to 18.5

This entails taking water samples to samples of samples of the tamperature, analysing samples of samples of an air and observing fauna and flow affected by gases, liquid effluent and other forms of pollution.

Negotiations have already been conducted with the plans of advertisers and political campaigners but they still lead the existence of an outsider in today's affluent society.

The Gerontological Research Groun established this year in Claracter Groun ducted with the policy of the conducted with the policy of the conducted with the policy of the conducted with the plans of advertisers and political campaigners but they still lead the existence of an outsider in today's affluent society.

The Gerontological Research Groun established this year in Claracter Groun ducted with the policy of the plans of advertisers and political campaigners but they still lead the existence of an outsider in today's affluent society.

The Gerontological Research Groun established this year in Claracter Groun ducted with the plans of advertisers and political campaigners but they still lead the existence of an outsider in today's affluent society.

The Gerontological Research Groun established this year in Claracter Groun ducted with the policy of the plant of th

other forms of pollution.

Negotiations have already been confiducted with the local ferestry confiducted with the local ferestry confidence of the alderly in an aga that concentrates on mission for the school to take over

section of the Federal state's woods.
The school intends to publish the results of its work. Public relations will be first. carried out on a smaller scale at first however. The school will dasign posits and pamphlets, perhaps building the scheme up later into a general anti-policy scheme up later into a general anti-policy tion campaign.

(Neue Ruhr Zeltung, 27 November 1911)

■ MEDICINE

Hamburg introduces scheme for voluntary organ donors

Health authorities in Hamburg recent-ly bagan an organ donor campaign. The press, radio and telavision called upon the under-sixties to agree to act as an organ donor when thay die.

The appeal met with an enormous response. The Hamburg health authorities have so far raceived over aight thousand letters and telaphone calls in which men and women of all agas and Income groups offered to act as organ donors in the event of their death. Five clerical staff were occupied full-time with answering callars in the first faw days after the

sppeal.
Dieter W. Schmidt, the health authorilies' press spokesman, stated. "The lettere cama in by the dozen from all parts of the Federal Republic, especially the south. Whole families have asked to become doners in soma casas."

A Hamburg master carpenter born in 1901 put the case pithily. "My kidneys are functioning parfectly, why shouldn't I help the sick?" he wrote to Hamburg's Health Scnator Hans Joachim Seeler and asked to become a donor.

A policeman from Baysria wanting to becomo a donor used more desstic language. "Someone else should be allowed to live instead of the thing rotting along

Continuad from page 8

Itsvers (34.6 per cent) according to Sierk's calculations. The Saer follows with 38.1 per cent, Hesse with 39, Badan-Wurttemberg with 39.1 per cent, and Bromen with 39.2 per cent. Schlaswig-Holstein with a figure of 43.6 per cent has the highest proportion of female high-school-laovers.

North Rhina-Westphalla produces tha largest number of high-school-leevars -24,543. Baden-Württomberg Is in second place with 15,382, followed by Bovarla with 12,471.

Bremen has the highest per capita number of high-school-leavers - 189.5 or every 100,00 inhabitants. Rhinelandfalatinato comes next with 178.5 and is followed by Baden-Wilrttemberg with 171.0. The lowest ratios are registered in Schleswig-Holstein with 137.3, Bavaria with 1 i7 and Hamburg with 112.5.

M edical progress and the reduction in the birth rate have led to a state

of sffairs that is beginning to provide politicians with a headsche — society is

The over-aixtles made up only 7.5 per

All members of the group — ba they toctors, psychologists, nutritional ex-

erts, economists or sociologists - believe

hat society is far too quick in banishing a

to its periphery once he drops out

The behaviour, demands and needs of

the younger generation have been ex-

f the production process.

ant of the total population in 1900. By

Rudolf Reiser (Suddoutsche Zollung, 27 November 1971)

The people offering to be donors have been registered by the health authorities and sant an identity card bearing their name and address. All they need do is sign the card and doctors will be lagally entitled to remove their kidneys in the event of death, the Hamburg health authorities explain.

Though most of the latters and calls from all parts of the Faderal Republic expressed their approval of the Hamburg scheme thera were also sceptical voices. "Will the doctors mske sura i'm daad before tsking my kidnay out?" a fortyyear-old woman asked.

Har worrias could be soothed. Before any organ is trensplanted the death of the donor must be established by a medical commission acting in complete independence of the doctors who sre later to conduct the operation.

Health Senator Sceler hopes that the appeal will lead to more organs being available for cases of kidney disease. Most of the kidneys needed here are todsy flown in from Sweden.

Transplant laws are in forca in Denmark and Sweden allowing doctors to take out a dead person's organs without the permission of the next-of-kin.

Senator Seelor plans to back the introduction of a similar law in the Federal Republic, Next spring the Federal state of Hamburg will put forward a Bill to this effect to the Bundesrat, the Upper House

One of the campaign's alm was to find out the views of the West German population about how the law should

deal with organ transplants.

The opposition expected for raligious and athical reasons did not materialise. Only one letter opposed a transplant law, claiming that any parson not wanting to donate an organ for religious or ideolo-gical reasons should not be discriminated against by the legislature.

Two denors from the Ruhr claimed in thair latters that the Hamburg scheme was o confidence trick. The appeal had spoken only of kidney transplanta but the dentity card stated that the donor would give all his organs in the event of his death. "For that reason I am writing in large red letters on my card that it is not valid for the heart," one of the writers

stated indignantly. As soon as a person bearing the identity card dies the kidney operation centres in

Researchers study

problems of the elderly

amined from every possible angle but

knowledge about old age and the prob-

position? What are their political views?

What do they think of their state of

What contacts have thay with the world

outside? What is their view of religion?

The Gerontological Research Group

plans to find the answer to problems such

as these by the distribution of a question-

naire next year.

Gerontologists know that a person can

become over one hundred years old if

relatively unaffected by illness. Unlike

other European countries, the Federal

Republic has not set up a single chair of geriatrics and the universities run no

geriatric clinics,

health? What are their eating habita?

Heidelbarg or Hamburg will be informed. Arrsngements will then be made for

transfarring the organ to an urgent case, if necessary by armed forces helicopter.

A 34-year-old man from Barlin proposed macabre dealings with the health authorities. He wrote offering to donste a kidney while still alwa, though this would cost the health authorities some cash.

"If at my age 1 mska a vital organ avsilable to a patient and your team, I beg you to pay danger money amounting to fifteen thousand Marks," the man wrota. The Hamburg health authorities declined the offar and refused to accept him even as a voluntary organ donor.

The health authorities were on the other hand plaased to receive s telephone call from an 84-year-old woman who stated that har heart was working perfectly and she wanted to have the feeling of still being some use.

"We naturally sent this woman an idantity card," press spokesman Dietar W. Schmidt comments, "snd she thanked us for it the very next day.

Dieter Stäcker (Frenkfurter Rundschau, 27 November 1971)

Survey reveals sick population

Between fifty and seventy per cant of the adult population of the Federal Republic are sick, Professor Jahn of Berlin, the Vice-President of the Federel Health Bureau told doctors attending the recent annual general meating of the Association of General Practitioners in

This is the first alarming result of a field study conducted by the Federal Health Bureau in the Federal state of Hesse using four mobile examination units aquipped with the most modern apparatus avadable.

Professor Jahn stated that some thirty thousand adults aged between 35 and 65 were examined in the surveys held in the Langen and Alsfeld areas.

Thirty per cent of the patients admitted that they were sick as soon as they attended the head-to-toe axamination. The examination showed that a further twenty par cant were sick without knowing it and a further twenty per cent were found to be "risks" with a great susceptibility to alckness. Only thirty per cent of the cases exsmined were really healthy.

Artery, joint and coronary disorders were among the most common complainta discovorad. Bronchial complainta; disorders of the central nervous system, cancer, disbetes and metabolio disorders came a little further down the list. (Frankfurter Naus Presso, 20 Novamber 1971)

Professor Dieter Platt, the chairman of the research group, objects to this state of affairs as a number of complaints run a completely different course in the elderly and need special treatment.

He believes it necessary for geriatrics to be made an independent branch, of medical science. If what the politicians say can be trusted, Glessen should soon be the first university in the geriatric clinic of its own.

lema aurrounding it remains scanty.
What do old peopla think of their Setting up geriatric hospitals would help reduce some of the strain on general hospitals as elderly patients usually block a large part of the hospital beds for a longish period.

The proportion of over-65s at the university clinics in Giessen for instance rose from eighteen per cent of the total number of patients in 1950 to forty per cent last year.

The work started in Giessen can be no more than a drop in the ocean, Professor Platt states. What is needed now is public

Renting a flat is a health hazard. survey reveals

DIE WELT

ong-term surveya conducted independently of each other in Wurttemberg and Britain show that people living in rented accommodation tend to fall aick more frequently and have a poorer state of haalth than people who own their homes.

The same tendency was found among nembers of the British forces stationed in the Federal Republic who were accommodstad in blocks of flats or terraced

The frequency of illness in general has increased steadily over the last twenty ar thirty years. This fact, which is also partly linked with the increase in life expectancy, was observed in the fistdwallers covered by the survey in the test area in Württembarg.

The frequency of illness decreases steadily with people living in terraced or datached housing. The start of this decrease can be traced back to almost the axact time the family moved out of a flat into their own home.

Professor D. Oater recently wrote in the medical journal Städtehygiene (Urban Hygiece) that nine years after this date there were only half as many cases of iliness registered among people living in their own homes as among flat-dwellers.

The survey among the British troops proves that varying financial circumstances play no role at all. The sickness rata for flat-dwallers was 57 per cent higher than that for troops and their families quartered in terraced accommo-

The frequency of respiratory disorders incresses the higher up a person lives in a building. A third-floor flat-dweller will be 33 per cent more liabla to have a respiratory disorder then a person living on the ground floor,

All these findings only reflect the fact that sickness and mortality generally increases with the size and density of the community. Although medical care la often better in larger communities, especially towns and oities, than in places with less than two thousand inhobitants, the slekness rata there is more than fifty per cent higher than in villages and other small communitiea.

Hygienics experts believe that physical and mental factors play an equal role here. Living in one's own home leads to greater physical activity such as repair and decorating work and gardening.

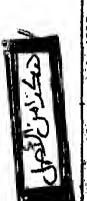
Also the greater time spent in the open air, particular by children, helps to guard against a number of trifling complaints, pecially those of the respiratory system.

Living In a terraced or detached house also fosters social contacts because of the need of neighbourly help. Female flat-dwellers suffer particularly when social contacts are lacking, Psychoneurotic dis-Olders are three times more common women flat-dwellers than in women living in their own house.

The feeling of security and the know-ledge that one is no longer subject to the despotism of landlords must also play an important part.

Professor R. Battegay of Basle recently told a congress of social psychiatrists in Geneva that psychogenic disorders were far more frequent in densely populated suburbs than in less-crowded urban areas. However, there seems to be a certain critical limit beyond which increasing isolation is felt as mental strain. Christoph Wolff

(Die Welt, 29 Novembor 1971)



COMMON MARKET

Denmark and Norway are slow to see national interest advantages in EEC

A witty delomut in Brussels once mockingly said: "People generally have na ide what is in their national interest and this itself rarely bears any resemblance to what their governments do in the national interest."

In Brossels of course national interests run callition courses practically every day In European Economic Community and

Governments in the four EEC applicant coustriea, Britain, Denmerk, Eire, Norway, are having to fight against considershle irretional currents of public opinion is order to push through this EEC entry they want for economic recoons.

Fear of international technocrats, rich Germans and Catholic influences is mixed up with fears of making social progress.

The British government is alone in being firmly committed to EEC entry and to the foreign policy and security policy developments of the Community. The southern Iriah ara swimming along in tha wake of the British.

The Social Democrats in Osio are wavering partly out of eoncern for the northern Norwegian fisheries and partly because of Nordie sentimentality.

The Fluns do not dare join the Common Market because of the Russians end the Swedish are not applying to join out of consideration for their neighbours in

Danish Prime Minister Jons Otto Krag has stated that If Norway does not join, this will present an entirely new state of affairs for the Dancs, although Denmark should relatively speaking be the main beneficiary of the extended Community, from the economic viewpoint.

If Donmark were to cut back its ambition to mere trading arrangements of the kind Sweden and Finland are trying to organise with the EEC it would mean that the Danes could no longer export their form produce to Great Britain.

Oslo and Copenhagen are not overenthusiastic about political couperation and the Danes have even stated that they hava misapprehensions about economic policy coordination in Brussels.

National interests? If considerations are based on the idea that the smaller western European States are more independent of the economic developmenta of tha larger than the Federal Republic, France, Italy and Great Britein are of each other's economic developments then Copenhagen end Oslo have obviously badly misjuged their national interests.

Paris is afraid of the Federal Republic'a economy going into another decline like that of 1966/67 which could pull the French economy right out of joint.

in the EEC smaller countries have an opportunity to influence the decisions of their larger partners through their representatives on the European Com-

Prime Minister Pierre Werner pleaded for the strengthening of Community institutions during the planning stege of the Economic and Currency Union. Luxemburg with its 350,000 inhabitants has a comparatively large say in Community

It is precisely the smaller Western European States that should come out in favour of the extension of the Community's authority gradually to foreign policy and defence.

But there we can see clearly the differences in progress of the educative process. Within the EEC the three Beneux countries are fighting in the vanguard and following the conclusion of agree-



of the campaign to extend the Community — though not yet with regard to security policies. Obviously the Danes, Norwegians and southarn Irish still have some catching up to do on their school-

As far as defence is concerned the six original member countries are only now after the currency crisis beginning to grasp the connection between their deaire to express their own opinions with regnrd to trada and currency policies for the benefit of their protector, the United States, and their actual dependence on America for defence.

But we should not give up hope that the EEC applicants will also go through this process of laaming and it would be wrong to let the entry of Denmark and Norway into the Community falter because of problems of lesser importance simply because their governments have not yet recognised the full advantages of membership and might impede progress.

Experience has shown that it generally takes governments ten years to learn their European integration lessons. In the conflicts of their people's conotious, their own shortsightedness and the facts it takes them that long to adjust their concept of "national interests" to the

The first example is the attitude in Loudon when the Coal and Steel Cummunity was set up in 1950. Britain wrote this off ns a Utoplan ideal of the Continentals. It took them unother ten years to realise that Ilritain's old role us a major world power wes lost for good as a basis of political influence and economic

The mediation organisation for ques-

L tions of world troda, the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gott).

ly axplosive situation arising from world

Statas that it will not only require

concessions to be made by other coun-

tries on the question of currency policies

If it is to be persuaded to remove its

apecial ten-par-cent import surcharge, but

will also require trade-policy concassions

2) The firm denial by the European

Economic Community and numerous

other Gatt countries that they were

prepared to make concessions along thesa

3) The announcement by the Ameri-

4) The EEC reply to this that they

5) Apparently far-reaching damands

for compensation for the United States

from the EEC if "the overall picture"

should worsen for the Americans as a

result of the extension of the European

Economic Community to ten mambers

would in such oircumstances "reserve all

cans that in the future they would be

making tax concessions on exports.

to be made as well.

has not been able to defuse the potential

expansion and only joining up with the European mainland could help them.

Officials in Paris took about nine years - after de Gaulle's first non to British entry - to realise that their hopes of France dominating the Six was Utopian and that the admission of Britain to the EEC would help to counterbalance that economic might of the Federal Republic.

Another ten-year period was required for the EEC governments to come to the conclusion that the Community would fall apart at the seams if it were not extended to become an economie and currency union involving the surrendar of a degree of sovereignty for the Nation States in the Six.

This is something that will be achieved in easy stagas and is scheduled for completion in 1980, it cannot be brought about quicker than this because in all capitals there are still cold shudders at the thoughts of the full consequences.

The choice of what are true national interests and apparent national Interests would come easier to the governments in Europe if they did not have to keep up the fiction of national snycreignty for domestic-policy reasons.

All politicians with insight realised long ego that even the larger European nations can only hope to gain and maintain influence through their economic strength and that this will depend far more on international conditions than even the most refined national measures.

In the past few mouths we have seen that Economic Affairs and filmnco Minister Professor Karl Schiller and his colleagues M. Valery Glseard d'Listaing in Paris, Mr Anthony Barber in London and Signor Emillo Colombu in Rome can only praserva their "national Interests" if they take a united stand against the United

situation let alone the aconamics and finance ministers of the smaller European nations. Obviously there is a battle to gain points for one's own cauntry where ver possible when compromises have to be made, for even within the Community there is o kind of national economic interest caused by differences of mental. Ity and structure and upheld by the sovereignty of the national currencies.

None of them is master of the whole

No. 506 - 23 December 1971

dasm by a number of specific measures.

Hoechst has had to rethink a number of

Marks has consistently been expanding its

domestic production and at the same

sidiary companies lost and destroyed by

The proportion of exports as compared

with domestic production has been in-

ceasing continuously. This meant that

mavoidably supplies to the international

market by West Germany's major growth

industry - chemicals - mainly came from the domestic market's production

It was not merely by chance that last

year 55 per cent of the company's

Wiks produced abroad.___

Trive at a completely new concept.

ponding investments."

Mimportant export rate of the West

Herr Sammet keeps a cool head es-

Reislly when it comes to mathematica:

the Second World War.

■ INDUSTRY

Thesa are ching to tenaciously slihough the international monetary crisis could prohably have been avoided if the relationship between currencies had been in splite of the fact that he has just had to fixed in good time by national policies tell his shareholders for the second time and If this had been stripped of a that profits are down by one third in the emotional considerations and given over to the charge of an international organia. the War there has been a cut in dividends. tion. The hotly-disputed devaluation of He said: "We must see how far we can the dollar would in those circumstances bridge the gap over the present economic probably have happened long age.

The notional habit of contemplating until there is e general improvement in one's navel, a favourite pastime of junks the economic and industrial scene." politicians and the mass media, maketit more difficult for governments to adjust idess that have been in use in the past few to the realities, the battle to achieve what years. Up till now the chemicals giant on is really the best thing for national the Rivar Main near Frankfurt with a interests rather than what is supposedly turnover for 1970 of 11,600 million

Many politicians, diplomats and iour nalists pour scorn on any recognition of time has begun to re-establish a number international economic tie-ups, seeing it of important foreign contacts and subthem o barrier to "our own policies",

For such people their own capital is the centre of the universe and their domest policies ore not regarded as a functional "international domestic policies".

On the other hand there is often shit of insight into the minds, ematians at difficulties across the horder even in the days of "flying foreign ministers", intenational burcancracies and large dish matic missions. Often very little is known in one country about the difficulties partner country is experiencing in itsos domestic policy decisions.

Western Europeans are treading a log and difficult path and their attempts create gradual integration and overage the concept of the nation State haw historical precedent. Bul other partid the world are watching It closely tel seeing it as a hold experiment.

(Frankfarter Rundschan, 30 November 1919

Gatt is impotent to pacify trade-war

Quite the contrary. The twenty-savonth plenary meeting of Gatt In Genave only ments with the vestigial Efta. This was coupled with the threat that Waalington bicreased the escalation of ill-feeling too would "reserve all rights." among the eighty mambers.

In the course of the ten-day negotia-6) Unofficial backdated claims for tlona in Geneva the situation was further compensation from the United States for complicated by a numbar of new eledamages to their exports arising from the formation of the Common Market in the i) The announcement by the United

7) The US delagation's threat that would not take part in any new discussions on an international lavel about the removal of trade barriers if an exceptionally large proportion of world trade presumably about sixty per cent and formerly no more than 34 per cent were concentrated within preference zones of the EEC type.

This "ultimatum", however, was later wotered down in the course of the Gatt meeting, whan Washington said that it was prepared to join in working towards a new worldwide round of liberalisation

Gatt director-general Olivlar Long has davised a plan which he has put forward to the delegations. This does not move far away from former "aims" that have been proposed time and again since the end of

the Kennedy Round in 1967. The escalation of verbiage in Geneva was accompanied by an escalation in practica. In the Gatt secretariat It was noted that Finland had decided to follow

on the heels of the linked Stale and salary companies managed to increase by Denmurk and erect a customs bank, mother thirty per cent this year the albeit slight.

Girman based companies fell well helow But o further element that could hamper international bargaining positions one day is the imposition of mare us.

Rolf Sammet commented: "As a consemore export reliefs, either in the formed quence of this we shall step up our tax ents or direct subsidies. tax euta or direct subsidies.

These measures are occasionally passed off as economic aids, but they are also it times dubhed direct defensive measure against the US import levy, in Canada for Instance.

The United States (and other countries) are reacting to these counter measures by threatening counter-counter-measures.

President Nixon's special representation for trade effairs, William Eberie, mentined trading partners with anti-dumping a adjustment taxes. Thus the much-feared chain reaction of

Thus the much-feared chain reaction was accused of being counter-measure seems to be verging or counter-measure seems to be a seem to be a seem to be a seem to be a seem to b Gatt, which is supposed to act as bomb disposal expert in such a situstian, ob viously does not know how to deal with

Continued on page 12

loechst factories as a whole has not been this one. The original rules and regulations of this organisation have been Repped up since then. Quite the contwisted, extended and distorted by any At the end of November Hoechst told number of new interpretations. 650 workers at three factories (in Weat Several principles of world trade last Beilin, Bad Hersfeld and Bobingen) pro-

been found to run contrary to each other.

There is nothing new in this - but what is weing synthetic fibres that they would laye to go on short-time. new is the extent to which it it takes The reason for this was that axports to On the one land there is the Carames

he United Stetes had taken a knock as a mult of the price increase forced by the Market, spanning a whole confinent, and haling of the Mark and the American

Neither worry nor nervousness can be seen on the face of the man who import surcharge, although since then synthetic fibres are among the products which have been exampted from this heads the largest West Garman chemicals company, Rolf Sammet, Chairman of tha Roard of Hoechst Dyeworks. And this is

faces trouble coolly

This case indead shows tha whole dllemma of the West German chemicals industry ss clearly as may be. In recent years Hoechst made huge investments to set up a syntheties production plant at Spartanburg in South Carolina and last vear this plant had a turnover of 250 million Marks.

But this was not sufficient to maet demand on the American market. However, if there had been higher investments made on the American market at an soak up the detrimental effects of rising aarlier point in time this would have costs. But those days ere gone and risks meant a corresponding cutback in investments on the West German domestic market and would have led to a further cut in the number of jobs available for people in this country. But the difficulties with regard to

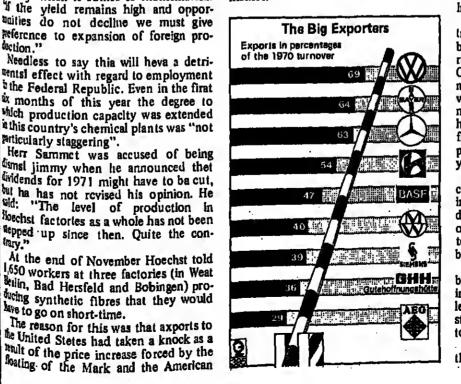
exports are not confined to the American market alone. Herr Sammet ssys: "Wa cannot get out of our difficulties by withdrawing Individual products from individual markets. Back in the autumn of 1969 when the revaluation of the Mark came our watchword was: what we have taken vears to bulld up will not be thrown sway in a matter of weeks. At that time we were even prepared to take a few losses in our stride if it would mean saving foreign markets which had taken us a lot of time, patience and money to

funover was chalked up abroad, 33.5 per ant, 4,080 million Marks of domestic "As a result of the floating of the Mark production went for export. In addition in Moy this year we are not so far away to this one must consider 2,500 million from price disadvantages to the tune of twenty per cent. If this happens we are This production plan worked well for past the stage of ploughing back profits long as currency policies and steeply and have reached the stage of throwing asing costs were not there to queor the pich and for as lung as all was wall with good money after bad."

Rolf Sammet is quite clear about the roduction costs and yield. But interconsequences of taking such a decision: "This is not a temporary tactical with-drawol," he said. "Once you have given national over-production, the uncertainty with regard to currencies and the risa in production costs made it necessary to up e market you will probably not be able to win it back for many years There While turnover at Hocelist foreign subare always competitors at the door."

Herr Sammet is not keen to divulge which markets are affected in case this gives the opposition a chance to leap in even more smartly. And anyway a change for the better may well come sooner than anyona predicted, for instance if Bonn re-fixes the parity of the Mark.

One sore spot, not only for Hoechst but also for other West German chemicals companies, is the South American plastics



A warning comes from Herr Sammat that no one should get too optimistic about the foreign trading position which Hoechst chairman Sammet remains fsvourable, "It takes a long time for the brakes to bite." he warns. "The first adversa effects will be falt at the earliest In six months' time and the full effect will not ba felt for another year. And the damage that is caused than will remain irreparable for many a long day."

Thera is no doubt that rising production coats have made domastic production too expensive for international markets in many cases. And the domestie market is too small to make adequata usa of modern-day production capacities running to the full.

Where plant producing 6,000 to 10,000 tons per annum once stood there are now factorias capable of turning out 100,000 tons in a year, and more.

"Tha sdvantages of expansion of production are a thing of the past," tha Hoechst boss maintains. "Once upon a time largar production units helped to are increasing."

As far as many products are concerned rationalisation of technology has gone about as far as it can, "The only line of defence we have now is prices," Herr Sammet said

But even the boss of West Germeny's biggest chemicals company is in no position to tell whether the state of the market will permit him to put prices up in the foreseeable future, it will depend on the state of the labour market in this country and how secure jobs ara, as well as the actions that Hoechst shareholdars

First of all immediate problems stretching into the New Year will have to be dealt with. Apart from strengthening the state of production in foreign subsidiaries and the renunciation of unprofitable concerns abroad Hoechst has also decided to put e much tighter rein on domestic

Following the record level of investments of 1,800 million Marks two years ago there has been a cutback and next year only 740 million Marks will go on new plant. This is not much more than the level of depreciation.

And on this score Herr Sammet naturally is only planning for the short-term. The main plan is to build plants that will quickly prove profitable in order to Improva the company yield without a long period of consolidation.

Old plants will be closed down. For instance the calcium cyananide plant in Knapsack will be wound up after 64 yeara. Personnal will be cut, but this is only possible by means of natural wast-

Herr Sammet commented: "Up till now we have always managed to pull through without taking any drastic measures."
Only tima will tell if this will be possible

On the other hand the programme of investments abroad, although baving to be checked to a certain extent is certainly running in far higher gear than at home. One of the main reasons for this is that a number of Hoechst foreign subsidiaries in which the company has invested much money have now started paying off handsomely so that the "burden of financing for the Frankfurt parent company is only half as much as in previous

Rolf Sammet added: "We could of course find the money to make greater investments on the home market, but we don't want to. Wa are cetegorically opposed to this. It does not make sense to set up factories if they are not going to be profitable."

"We have to keep a weather eye on the balance sheet even if at the moment investments that are no bigher than the level of depreciation signify a retrograde step in effect. New plant is costing fifteen to twenty per cent more per year.'

But Herr Sammet has no illusions on this score either. A cutback in investment



Rolf Sammat

(Photo: Heinrich Seliz/Farbwerke Hoschsi) is a turn for the worse as far as the future concerned, since it means that the depreciation level is lower, he stated, but went on to say that when the economic pleture brightens up tha need for investment increases once again

Shareholders will not be pleased et having preference share issued while recelving smaller dividenda. But If they do (and Herr Saminet considers that this is not ebsolutely impossible) "than we must impose conditions that make the capital so expensiva for us to obtain that it will be of no interest."

Not only can Herr Sammet see the weak links in the chain at present as far as industry ond the economy are concorned - ha also feels he ean see a way out.

He said: "Just what happens in the future will be measured by the yardstick of costs and profits. One thing is certain: demand for our products is increasing even in the present difficult times."

The Hoechst Board Chairman refuses to be affected by the epidamic of pessimismthat is presently sweeping through this sector of the economy. He said: "I am cure it is just a question of a temporary fall in the profit margin."

Ha is optimistic that in the near future all will be well for Farbwerke Hoechst: "Growing demand will be able to fill out our production copacities which are a size or two too larga at present, and the currency crisis must come to an end. In many spheres now there have been huge cutbacka in investment and so it must ba possible to achieva harmony again as regards costs and profits."

But he wams that It is essential that the burden ba allowed to mount more ateeply than that of our competitors.

"I sometimes get the impression that in this country people are all too eager to make plans without foreaeeing the logical conclusion of tham."

Moreover the Hoeelist boss is in favour of the social progress that bas been made in his company and the economy as a whole in the past, commenting: "It is senselesa for the share of burdens to be unequal with the result that our exports are damaged and jobs in this country are endangered."

An industrialist today has to carry the burden on both shoulders. He must carre out the wishes and demands of his employeas insofar as this is possible and he must treat the shareholders with kid gloves since they provide the capital and if it is necessary to create new joba they are the people to finance the project.

According to Rolf Sammet each job at Hoechst is created at a cost of 350,000 to 400.000 Marks.

Even though shares carry a risk all concerned should pull together like a well-coxed crew - workers, management and those who supply the wherewithal. For this to be achieved. Rolf Sammet says, an information network is vital.

Wolfgang Müller-Haeseler (Die Zeit 3 December 1971)



AUTOMOBILES Daimler went 'commercial' 75 years ago

S eventy-fire years ago, in the autumn of 1896, brochures were issued to acquaint the general public with the fact that Daimler Motors of Cannstatt "have, in addition to Daimler cara for passenger traffic constructed a Daimler motor goods vehicle designed to handle freight."
The first inotorised lorries were power-

ed by combustion engines capabla of speeds of between three and twelve kilometres an hour (two to eight mph) and, the brochure emphasied, could also driva bakwards.

The wheels had iron rims and the four versions of the new vehicle offered cost between 4,600 and 7,350 Marks. Gottlieb Daimler's first sales successes with his new vehicle were in England.

In America close attention was paid to the development of Daimler and Benz motor-cars, steam engines having pre-

viously been predominant. In 1888 William Steunvay, the owner of the world-famous piano firm, had concluded an agreemant with Daimler on the manufacture of Daintler products and engines in the United States.

At the first international motor show, held in New York in 1900, Americanmade Daimler vans created a sensation. The new mode of transport was insich in demand in urban areas.

Daimler, at that time the only firm in America to manufacture goods vehicles, inaugurated a breakdown and repair service in 1902. This too was a scusational new development and the first of its kind in the infant motor trade.

In the long run, though, Daimler of America, concentrating on made-tomeasure quality, was unable to hold its own in the face of the beginnings of mass production. The firm was wound up after the works had been ravaged by fire.

In Germany, the country of origin of combustion-engined commercial vehicles, some time was to elapse before the new mode of transport caught on.

The idea of constructing a combustionengined omnibus was suggested to Carl Beinz by a number of imaginative Slegerland businessmen in 1894.

The first Benz omnibua, resembling a Landauer coach in design, seating eight passengers, a driver and co-driver and powered by a five-horse-power engine, cost 6,000 Marks.

On 18 March 1895 the first motorised omnibus route between Siegen and the villages of Netphen and Deuz was inaugurated but the service only operated for nine months because of initial teething troubles.

There was no atopping the trend, however. Gottlieb Daimler and Carl Benz ware not disheartened by initial setbacks and in 1898 a London company took delivery of the first twenty-seater twelvehorse-powar omnibus.

This model proved such a success that Daimler went on to manufacture four versions, and although they did not sell too well in Germany to begin with in England they quickly replaced steam omnibuses in much the same way as their predecessors, the combustion-engined goods vehicles, had proved more than a match for steam or electric powar,

At the turn of the century the first regular combustion-engined bus services were inaugurated in London and Birmingham and the first coach tours or-

The coach tours were run in hilly Wales. In May and Juna 1898 three fifteen-horse-power Benz omnibuses were employed on coach tours in and around Llandudno in North Wales.



Dalmlar omnibusas with trallars in 1911 at Königssea, Bayaria (Photo: Dalmier-Benz)

They can be regarded as the beginnings of motorised group tourism.

Daimler and Benz omnibuses having provad such a success in England, u fresh start was mada in Germany too. Three years after the flasco of the Siegen-Netphen-Deuz service, in February 1898, a service between Künzelsau and Mergentheim in Württeniberg was inaugurated.

The maiden run, with Gottlieb Daimler himself as a passenger, went off without mishaps and everyone was satisfied. Yet the service itself proved a slow and unibersome business.

Often enough there was no fuel because chemists were unable to supply the petrol. The drivers were not experienced enough either. One breakdown followed another. In the summer of 1804 the service was discontinued.

A bus service in Speyer and surrounding areas proved more successful with its fleet of five Daimler omnibuses. It Hourished for eleven years before a local railway knocked the bottom out of the market

Again neither Daimler nor Henz were discouraged. They persevered with their motor omnibusea and the breakthrough came in 1905 due to the initiative of u number of postal services.

On I Juna 1905 the Bayarian Post Office inaugurated the first post omnibus service between Bad Tölz and Lenggries. In order to enable passengers to enjoy the view tha fleet of omnibuses, specially built by Daimler in Marienfelde, Berlin, were fitted out with large picture win-

Postal buses proved such a success in Bavaria that by 1911 fifty-three routes were running all the year round. That year the Bavarian Post Office made a net profit of 300,000 Marks on its bus

The first local run between Bad Tölz and Lenggries was thus the forerunner of

postal bus services used today by millions of passengers.

"Specials" are as old as the motor-car itsalf. From the start Gottlieb Daimler endeavoured to put his fast petrol engines to universal use. Combustion engines were used for motor-cars, fur motor boats, motorcycles, airships, fire engines and any number of commercial vehicles.

Gottlieb Daimler unveiled the first motorised fire engine at the 1888 fire brigade conference in Hanover. This premiere heralded a whole succession of special vehicles for local authority use.

In 1906 Benz of Gaggenau manufactured the first fully-motorised fire engine and sales were so successful that both firms develuped other special-purnose vehicles. In 1902 Glasgow commissioned the world's first garbage truck from Daimler and In this sector too steum engines were swiftly displaced.

In the commercial vehicle sector two further events were to prove of major importance: the development of the diesel engine and the merger of Daimler

It took thirty years for the first diesel engine, built by MAN of Augsburg in 1894, to develop into a feasible economic und engineering proposition. The credit was largely due to Daimler of Berlin and

On 8 February 1924 the world's first diesel goods vehicle, a Benz live-tonner with cardan transmission, was premiered at the Amsterdam motor show. It too proved a sensation.

After the Daimler-Benz merger in 1926 the new combined design centre in Untertürkheim, Stuttgart, immediately set about perfecting the diesel engine for commercial use. In a mere three decades diesel-engined commercial vehicles gained worldwide predominance,

> Willi Wieczorek (Süddenische Zellung, 20 November 1971)

Wankel motor offers conventional engines fierce competition

Twenty-one licence-holders ranging from General Motors, Ford, Volkswagen and even Eastern Bloc mangfacturers have joined forces with Audi NSU in trying to perfect the Wankel rotary engine and engineer a break. through for this revolutionary develop-

Since 1967 more than 25,000 Ro 80 saloons have run off the assembly lines at Neekarsulm and Citroen are also pressing ahead with wurk nn the Comobil, a project sponsored jointly with NSU, now a divisium of Volkswagen.

At Daimler-Benz the C III and further versions of the three-disc Wankel prolotype are being put through their paces and in Japan Mazda (the trade name of runs of rotary engines for private cars.

Only recently senior development engineers and directors of Audi-NSU stressed that the Wankel engine has ended its teething troubles once and for all and can now be considered a serious competitor of the conventional piston engine named in this country after Nikobas August Otto, the man who invented it?

But has the rotary engine really readed the stage at which it can outship the conventional internal combustion engine in all its countless versions?

Prototypes of the NSU-Wankel twindisc model underwent their first mil trials in July 1966. Despite the various mock-ups the 80, the new experimental model, became known and gave tize eonsiderable interest.

In mid-October 1967 the Ro 80 was into series production and earned Card the Year awards in this country as

But the high hopes that were placed the Ro 80 have only partially ben fulfilled. Production figures did not real the level the manutacturers had hoped fa and the engine itself proved troublesons

The engine guarantee 30,000 kills metres or eighteen months is the times the normal and even though And-NSU have often enough heen most obliging over and above this guarante period there can be little doubt thatour the last four years the Ro 80 has for the most part been bought by ear-lovers and not by the ordinary motoring public.

To a certain extent the owners had only themselves to blame. Since the manufacturers proved so obliging respect of guarantee claims many 16 80-owners have taken their car in for 1 overhaul before anything was seriously wrong with the vehicle.

All in ull the rotary engine is undoubtedly a competitor fur the conventional ear engine, though pundits still disagne in their assessment. (Neue Hannoversche Presse, 2 December 1911)

■ MODERN LIVING

BASF unveils housing unit for 1980 at Hanover building trades fair Badische Auilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG, some 70,000 tons of plastics this year. In ten years' time this figure will be half a million tons, not far short of half the materials available, however. Individual

1980," a further development of the styropor concrete units premiered at last industry. year's Constructs, the Hanover huilding trades fair.

The prototypes unveiled at Hanover were compact housing units ready for dotting into the bare bones of a building. The latest development, the 1980 unit. includes interior fittings made of synthetic materials.

For the time being the entire project is Toyo Kogyo) are manufacturing long at the experimental stage and although two years of development have been completed the manufacture of synthetic furniture and housing units is not envisaged until a further ten years of development have elapsed.

Two teams have been commissioned to consider how people will be living and want to live in ten years' time and to arrive at the best possible synthesis of good design, utility and materials.

The survey is also to consider whether developments in the synthetic firmiture market have so far been accurately

The outcome of this review can already te forecast. BASF's apt in stic view sems to be heading for confirmation. The latest prototy pes on view at Ludwigshafen consist for the most part of BASF ynthetic materials.

According to a survey conducted by the firm the furniture industry is using volume of raw materials used by the

So the trend has only just got under way. Some of the furniture on exhibit will not be marketed for some considerable time, though, because - for instance some of the machinery for mass production has yet to be developed.

Process engineering has yet to be perfected for a number of large-size units and so BASF see "a good deal of leeway between what can be put intu practice at present and what is on the cards in the foreseeable future."

It is, of course, admitted that further developments can be foreseen in general but that the exact course events will take cannot be forecast in detail.

BASF nonetheless emphatically deny that they are mercly crystal ball gazing. They feel their prototypes to be a contribution to the general debate. The housing units are not supposed to be the shape of things to come, merely a suggestion hased, naturally enough, on the viewnoint of the synthetics industry.

There are, when all is said and done, limits to the amount of wood available and it is an expensive raw material to process. BASF feel that synthetic materials are hetter in this respect.

What is more, synthetics afford designers greater opportunities of, say, moulding cutire articles of furniture in one piece.

wishes and requirements will increasingly be taken into account and in this sector futurology is pretty well the next step.

The two research teams, headed respectively by Professors Hirche of Stuttgart and Votteler of Brunswick, have endeavoured to offset the lack of scientifically based information on living hsbits today, not to mention likely living patterns in ten years' time, by setting up advisory working parties.

Sociologists, economists, physiologists, psychologists and medical men have joined forces in an attempt to make a realistic forecast as to how people will live in a decade's time.

Independently the two teams have arrived at similar conclusions. The apartment, Votteler maintains, will make way for what he chooses to call the "living environment", a large open room without firm supporting walls.

Flats will no longer consist of a collection of individual rooms intended for predetermined purposes. Functions will merge and interior decor will be more

In both surveys a room is not divided into individual prearranged cells by means of fixed walls. Movable functional elements, cupboards, for instance, will facilltate rearrangement as required.

It is assumed that in 1980 the family, no doubt similar in size to the present, will still be the predominant group unit.

Flexibility of housing interiors will, however, make it possible to provide additionul room for various functions as and when required,

Children, domestic economy, informtion, rehabilitation, hygiene and hohi as sectors of living assume varying do of importance in the course of a life. The founge as a reception room to used only on special occasions is to have

rendered a thing of the past.

The idea is for an all-purpose living room to lead off into various functional ecutres (Votteler). Instead of individual items of furniture the flat-owner will. sceording to Professor Hirche, in ten vears' time be thinking in terms of fumitura systems consisting of freestanding, mobile functional units.

This represents a partial answer to what is already recognised to be a problem of shortage of space (Votteler). As population density increases so will the need to nake better use of available living space.

The one question the specialists are imable to answer is whether or not people themselves will be prepared to accept their new ideas in ten years' time.

True enough, most new apartments are currently still designed along conventional lines. As a rule it is still the architect who decides beforehand which walls are to be situated where and which room is to be the hub of the household.

When is the general public going to say "Thus far and no further!"? As Professor Votteler says, that will depend largely on the individual. And the individual must be clear in his own mind whether or not he feels multi-functional living to be a

The question would be easier to answer if we know how much it was going to cost. At present all that BASF feel able to say is that manufacturing costs will not be all that inexpensive.

Frank J. Eichhorn (Siullaarter Zellung, I December 1911)

What is happening in Germany? How do Germans view world events?

DIE WELT, Germany's great independent quality daily with nationside circulation carries the answers to these questions plus full coverage of economic affairs. DIE WELT is available all over the Federal Republic and in more than 120 countries a broad. It is one of the world's very few really great newspapers. DIE WELT speaks authoritatively for West Germany all over the world. If you want to establish business connections with Germany or if you want to reach top people in the Federal Republic, then you need DIE WELT - both as reader and as advertiser.

Hamburg · Berlin · Essen · Frunkfurt/M. D 2000 Hamburg 36 Kaiser-Willielm-Struße 1 Tel.: (04 11) 35 11 31 Telex: 02-11 149, 02-14 272

Coupon I should like to acquaint myself with DIE WELT. Please send me some free copies together with subscription detnils. I am interested in advertising in DIE WELT under the heading of _ Please send me details of rates.

Continuad from paga 10

on the other hand there are developin countries, which are striving to create

There are a number of changes going on in world trade and the United States has found itself on the outside looking in.

The days are gone whan the United munity was to cut its customs duties even further and even reduce them to nil.

faced with acute trade and currency

Gatt is powerless

zones of preference for trade with thesa highly industrialised nations to their own this proved more and more to be a problem which was widening the gap opened up between the United States and Europe.

This process does not allow an overall States' price for accepting Great Britain's entry into tha European Economic Com-

Observers whose word really counts for a lot and who are experts on the matter of sleps taken by the Americans are coming round more and more to the idea

the Gatt conference in Geneva showed) nor currency-policy discussions alone at going to be sufficient to defuse it present crisis. In addition it will be necessary for

political decisions to be taken. The tendency to split up this major crisis into a number of minicrises still continues, particularly on the part of those whu do not want to see major

But it will scarcely he possible to avoid breaking free of such narrow fields of vision. The talks between President Nixon and talks between Nixon and tal changes taking place. and the licads of European government will be the first step in this direction,

Erich Rephl (Die Well, 27 November [971]

The actions of tha United States when problems, have proved to be partially that neither trade-policy negotiations (as

■ WOMEN AT WORK

Female executives are more loyal on the job

Euripldes' judgment that "e women's tional talants are considered more imporposition is e difficult one, particularly in relation to men" has today lost its ganaral application. If woman ere promoted to administrative jobs generally speaking they do tham easier than their mala colleagues. Naverthaless there are only a faw senior positions open for qualified woman in certain special casas.

Helge Pross and Karl W. Boetticher, in their survey entitled "The Manager in the Capitalist System's asked senior and junior managers the question: "Do you believe that a woman could do your job as effectively as you do it? " The replies were as follows:

		Yes	Nο	Don't know
	Board members	3.9%	94.5%	1.6%
i	Managers	11.0%	86.3%	2.7%
	Managers Senior staff	11.6%	86.0%	15.0%

Pross and Boetticher made the following deductions from these replies. "No matter what opinion the various peopla asked held about their job they wera unanimous in the view that only a male and not a female could do what they do. The careers highly qualified women have hewn out for themselves in the professions, the successes women have had in government in various States and in the diplomatic service should have been sufficient proof of women's abilities, but the way things have developed over the past dozen or so years cannot lay the traditional prejudices concerning the female's

In a study commissioned by the committee for rationalising the economy (RKW) entitled "Women managers" firms wore advised to promoto women who had managerial capabilities. The study deplored the fact that so few firms and businesses recruited their senior executives from the ranks of their female employces. RKW recommended that firms should emphosis in their staff recruitment advertisements that they offcred the same opportunities for promotion to men and

The RKW report studied six particular cases. There are the examples of women who have achieved their positions by elimbing the organisational ladder. They have proved themselves in the firm and are familiar with all aspects of the firm's operations and so are able to handle any tasks given to them. In general these women have not followed the path of a preconceived career. They do not owe their key positions to any particular professional qualification.

The study demonstrated that in commerce and industry women owed their professional advancement to the development of an exceptional situation, where the woman has been able to give proof of her particular abilities, perhaps because a colleagua has been taken ill or perhaps because the firm has been unable to fill a certein post with a male candidate. In all probability if this exceptional circumstance had not arose the women'a special abilities would not have been 'discovered' and she would never have been appointed to a senior position in the firm.

The RKW study revealed several examples where women occupied key positions have been reduced by between one and in an organisation without having the one-and-a-half centimetres and the breast necessary educational beckground regard- measurements on the other hand have ed as essential for senior grades in a firm. increased by about the same omount. It is not considered essential that a Thesa differences were revealed when woman should know in detail all the about 100,000 women and girls in eges operations that come under her control. ranging up to 65 were measured up. Abilities to assess people and organisa. These vital statistics ware the main

tant. This explains the fact that women although not possessing the necessary educational background for a job, are given senior appointments. Women take charge of production although they do not have specialist qualifications for this job. Rasponsibility for the actual running of machines can be delegated.

Women in executive positions are good at supervising employees and seeing to the general welfare of workers. Women exacutives can ba well employed in these

The most frequently heard argument against the emancipstion of women in professional lifa is based on the contention that eventually a woman will leave to gat married, that she will abandon her career and that all the money invested in training her will be wasted. But this argument is without foundation since this instability is common among men.

No firm can be certain that a man groomed for an axecutive position will not change his job. It has been proved on a number of occasions that men who have profited from executive training offered them improve thair chances salary-wise and position-wise by changing their job.

Women's attitudas, on the other hand, ara quite different. Happy ot having achieved a measure of prestige in the firm they exhibit greater gratitude. They are loyal to the firm which has ollowed them to carve out a career for themselves and do not leave without serious consideration, not even for marriage.

Margaret Henning from Simmons College, Boston, analysed the careers of 25

Handelsblatt SCHE WRISCHAFTSZETUNG Industriekurier

female managers. According to her a femalo manager con be described in this way: She is either on only child or the oldest child in a femily. Her fathor is a manager or a professional man. He likes his work and talks about it often with the family. During her childhood sha trias to break away from the traditional role of

During the first years of her professional career she decides to join a firm that is likely to offer her advancement. In many cases she becomes a secretary and moves with her boss from position to position, climbing up the ladder, and so advances her own career. Her boss tells his business acquaintances: "I leave all

Everything is being done to make the German woman more attrective.

After the 'Fräuleinwunder' there is now

coming ever closer to what is considered

the ideal female figure. It is true that not

every woman can achieve the so called

best proportions of 90-60-90 when she is

1.71 metres tall. But thesa days she is

more likely to approach these measure-

The reason is that German women have

become slimmer. Their hip measurements

ments than she did formerly.

decisions up to har. She is our most

Margaret Henning says: "And he is right. She has the best qualifications for the job." During the next fifteen or so years she devotes herself whole-heartedly to her job. She neglects the femiliane side of her nature and is said to ask as much from those who work with her as she demands from herself. Men who have to work with her find this distasteful and usually laave after six months.

She reachas a personal crisis when she is about 35. She has achieved all she ever wanted in her carear, but she has not married and now has little possibility of starting a family. Her job is no longer good enough. This crisis causes her to review her career from a distance and regain consciousness of her feminity. She becomes more human.

After this crisis she moves on to top management. Margaret Henning maintains that firms could help executive women to overcome this emotionally difficult period if sha were appointed to a job or sent to a training school where she was obliged to adopt a more psychological attituda towards the people who work with her.

Margaret Henning comes to the conclusion that woman once they have achieved a senior position in a firm ara loathe to change jobs. Women have such a difficult time imposing thamselves on a man's world that they have no desire to renew the struggle in another situation.

The conflicts that a woman has to deal with in the course of her eareer are roughly the same as those a man has to

Irmgard Lange a sales executive in the department store Hertie, said: "I don't have any difficulty working with men. We work well together. They understand my work and accept me as a woman."

The sama situation prevoils in IBM, Mannheim, A woman heods an engineering division, 70 per cent of whose stuff have university qualifications. There have been no major difficulties in this situation. IBM in America lins introduced a policy of training women fur executive

The Masius advortising agency has ap-pointed with effect from 1 January 1972 two woman to be executive art directors.

* Margot Müller, who made he name in advertising for German Railways with the slognn "Alle reden vom Wetter, wir nleht" (Everyone talks about the weather,

* Morgit Hengstenberg, has been art director for Morius for the post two years. She enjoys working in an executivo position which gives her onother perspecive of affairs.

No matter how women have been able to 'Infiltrate' into a man's world - if they have had to change jobs frequently or if they have been through all a firm's departments - they all show an extraordinary toughness and considerable physical and psychological reservea.

Karin Vogel-Kniger

(Handelsbistt, 30 November 1971)

Elisabath Nosila-Naumann

The boss is a lady

Elisabeth Noelle-Neumonn, who must successful market research organistion, has little time for the women liberation movement. She has 60 people working for her and they respectfully all her "Professorin" when she is with thun Sho is considered to be a very fourful

She considers that when women are put because the male's self-esteem is offended by this situation. "This must be bomin mind," she says and goes to great length to be particularly considerate to her mik

this problem can be solved by will themselves manly nirs and present apple She said: "Many women believe that exterior. That seems to me to be folly One of the trickiest tasks facing the TV should dress like a woman."

nre differences of opinion. She beliest that there is n int to be said for mains understanding.

She said: "On this basis joint aims cat be achieved more easily. Seriousness and objectivity ore essential if people are to work together for their mutual good."

She will not hear criticism of her employees from a tlurd party. She wall until the criticisms can be made wha four people are present.

There is no patent method of dealing with male employees, she believes. Elisteth Noelle-Neumann mskes her de sions as she goes along. Up till now the has been successful.

(Handelablatt, 30 November 1971)

Women's vital statistics get nearer the ideal

talking point at a West Berlin conference of women's outer garments manufacturers. A new system of measurements for women's clothes has been developed which would sava annually 80 to 100 million Marks.

Financing these alterations would be affected by the central government, the state governments, business and the association of women's outer garmants manufacturers.

Halmut Gilbert, chairman of the assoclation, a man of international experience as regards fashion, maintains that the

used to do. They take more p sporting activities. But the most in portant factor is that they apply more self-discipline as regards their figure than

they did previously."
There are now fewer women with hose hip measurements. Mora than 70 percent of women questioned in a recent survey taka an active interast in fashion dereof-ments. This survey also revealed that young girls who are naw concerned in keeping a slim figure are determined to continue oing so when they grow older

The last survey on women's measure ments was carried out ten years ago. 8,000 women were involved.

(Frankfurte: Runduchau, 16 November 1971)

MUNICH OLYMPICS

No. 506 - 23 December 1971

1,200 hostesses in blue and white for the Olympics

M unich, the Olympie city, plans to employ a veritable army of tostesses to advise and assist participants in and visitors to the 1972 Olympic Games with charm, tact and a virtually mexhaustible store of knowledge about the city and the Games.

Aged between nineteen and thirty, 170 Gympic hostesses recently assembled in Frankfurt and provided an impressive foretaste of the work they will be doing ext summer.

This particular group from the Rhine and Main regions form part of the 1,200 hostesses already hired and in training for Munich. They will be the nucleus of a staff of 30,000 amployed to oil the wheels of the Olympic machinery and ensure that the Games are a success for all

The hostesses will be playing the part

Every Olympic event to be taped

t Obarwiesenfeld radio and TV cen-A tre film of every single event in the Olympic disciplines will be taped. Munich will be the first Olympic Games In suthority over men there are problem er from which absolutely any Olympic hat or final can be screened or relaved as equired to any part of the world.

This and many other achievements of

the electronic age have been rendered possible by ten tons of control equipment designed, constructed and currently being

wrong. On the contrary I think a wood tentra staff is the coordination of a maximum of fourteen programmas with Although her sharp tongue exemplify p to sixty different commenteries in 45 her authoritarian management style & different languages. The commentary goes to considerable lengths to convint lier employees of her ideas, when there picture but, of course, also channer differences of the ideas, when there

Athletes are balanced, survey reveals

here are no grounds for assuming, as I often used to be done, that athletes e psychically more unstable or neurotic han non-athletes, according to a survey anducted by researchers at Mannhelm University's department of psychology. If

Mything the opposite is true.
Two further points arose from collation the results, which have now been

Top-flight athletes are "readier to compete" in sectors other than their 'Ideal line' has helped considerably in this breakthrough. He said: "Women in this country now cat more healthdy than they country now cat more healthdy than they have part in

(Frankfurler Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 November 1971)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

of charming aides, patiently and amiably halping visitors and participants and proving both helpful and knowledgeable.

"Our girls," says Dr Emmi Schwab, who is supervising training, "are for the most part (three out of fuur) students who have done a good deal of travelling, have worked in any number of capacities in holiday jobs and show initiative."

Emmi Schwab interviewed every one of the 1,200 before taking them on. An Austrian and a former member of the Austrian winter Olympic team, Dr Schwab knows what she is doing. She trained hostesses for the winter Olympics in Innsbruck and Grenoble.

In Innsbruck she supervised a staff of 150 hostesses. In Grenoble there were 450. Munich will boast a record-breaking number of 1,200 hostesses wearing blue and white dimdls.

More than 8,000 applications from all over the world were submitted for the post of Olympic hostess. It eannot be the money (they will only be earning 250 Marks a week). The attraction of the job must to a large extent be the excitement and kudos of having been at the Olymp-

Introductory courses for the 1,200 lucky applicants recently began in Ham-burg, Düsseldorf, Hanover, Stuttgart, Munich and Frankfurt.

Starting in January they will take a

wehr bandsmen.

Olympic styles

Clothes spacially dasignad for Wast Germany's 1972 Olypics team were recently modellad in Cologna. A nina-man team selected the designs from antrias submitted by 132 firms. The total Olympic 'wardrobe' will cost an astimated 200,000 Marks and ba supplied by 32 manufacturers,

Olympic disciplines, the Olympic facilities, tha Olympic village, tha press centre, the visitors' service, the system of checks and passes and transport facilities.

On 15 July they will all head for Munich itself and a final month-long training course to learn every last datail of the information they are supposed to have at their command.

What they do not know off tha cuff they will be able to look up in a selection of maps and handbooks they will have with them, or, should the need arise, to find out be dialling the Olympic computer from one of six dozen information points strategically located in and around six month correspondance course on the the city

They all speak at least two languages one of the hostesses speaks ten! All in all they can call on 34 languages so the problem of communicating with visitors ought not to prove insuperably difficult. They hail not only from this country but from as far afield es Haiti, Japan and

The introductory courses included cardboard raplicas of the most important VIPs. Dr Wolfgang Hegels, head of liaison services of the organisation committee, is explaining in person to the corps of hostesses just what the many functions of the 500 full-tima officials of the organisa-

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zettung für Deutschland, 2 Oecember 1971)

crman military music will gain Brass bands for Finternational honours at naxt year's Munich Olympics. The 9,000 athletes will march into the arena for the final ceremony to the occompaniment of traditional music played by 300 Bundes-

They will make their way out again to the occompaniment of pop music played by u forty-man Bundeswehr band. Tha smaller band will, says Siegfried Perrey, Mexico there wera forty thousand. 56, the coordinator responsible to the Olympic Committee, "play modern pop stuff including a jazzed up version of the official Olympic fanfare."

Ten music corps with a total complement of roughly 500 men will represent the youth of the world and are already practising, particularly tha 128 national anthems that will have to ba note-perfect since many countries are not a little

touchy about their anthems. Music sheets, records and tapes have been supplied by the national Olympic

committees of competing countries. In one case the staff of tha Bonn embassy of an African country put in a personol appearance at the Bundeswehr music collega to sing their national

The part played by the armad forces adjudicators, journalists and guests of

the Olympics

during the Munich Olympics will by no means limited to brass band music, however. In all fifteen thousand soldiers will be on hand - an entire division. In

The fifteen thousand must cram into the city's fifteen barracks whera 21,100 short-term personnel will be housed for two to three months.

Tha Bundeswehr will also be providing fiva garages as storaga space for virtually all the Olympic sports equipment and putting at the Games' disposal Fürsten-feldbruck and Neubiberg Luftwaffe bases, six up-to-the-minute sports arenas and a sports ground for training purposes, a barracks as a first ald headquarters and hospital for minor cases (with 120 beds), two heliports and any number of mobile soup kitchens.

Sarvicemen will also be seconded for spacial duties, the 3,000 drivers of Panzergrenadiarbrigade 24, for instance, not octing as chauffeurs for athletes,

honour but also functioning as an acci-

dent squad. The vehicles and a million litres of petrol are being provided free of charge by a number of private firms. The military being what it is some 670

n command of the civilian short-term personnal, including the 1,200 hostesses. The Bundeswehr has no intention of

officers will also in one way or another be

putting on a display of military strength



but everything must nonetheless be shipabape and Bristol fashion.

All service personnel will be wearing new and well-cut uniforms or denims. Their vehicles will be washed deily and long hair and beards muat ba trimmed.

Initial misgivings about uniforms have long since been dispelled. "In manifold encountars with officials and athletas from Eastern Bloc countries including the GDR," staff officer Schröder laconically notes, "no problems whatsoever have

(Kälnar Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 December 1971)

												•
Australia Australia Leigium bolivis Mazili Nigeris Burna Lumadi Cumbodia Camernuo F.	Al 10.— OA 0.60 Esc. 1.— \$ m n 45 — 10 c. 5 J — hir 6 — \$ b 1 59 N. Cr. \$ 0.35 Lev 0 05 K 0.60 F. 8u. 10.— R 4.40	Colombia cni. \$ 1.— Cnago [Brazravilie] F.C.F.A. 30.— Congo [Kinshesn] Mskula 7 — Coata Rics C 0.85 Cubs F 0.13 Cyprus 11 d Cygrus 11 d Cygrus 4kcs 0.50 Dahnmey F.C.F.A. 30.— Danmark dkr 0.90 Danmark dkr 0.90 Danmark Ro \$ 0.15 Ecuador C 0.30 Elhalopia Elh. \$ 0.30	Formuse Fracce Cabon Gambia Carmae Ghene Great Britain Creece Custamale Guyana Guinae listti Hundurae 18r Haedurse Hneg Kong Hungery Icaleod	NT & S.— FF 0.60 F.C.P.A. 30.— II d OM 1.— cedi 0.12 SF Dr 4.— Q 0.15 8WI \$ 0.20 F.G. 30.— G 0.55 .] \$ 8H 0.20 HK \$ 0.70 FI 1.— Kr 5.—	Indonesia iraa iraa iraa irag Irelaud Israni italy Ivery Cnast Jamaica Japen Jordau Kenya Kuwaii Laos Lebanen Liberia Libya Luxembnurg	Rp. 15.— R1 10 — S0 11la 11 d 1 £ 0.40 Lir. 80 F.C.F.A. 30.— 11 d Ven 50 50 11ls CAs 0.25 50 11ls Kip 60.— P 40.— Lib \$ 0.15 50 Mills iir C FM 30.—	Malawi Malaysia Mail Mezico Mornecn Mozambiqua Nepei Netheriaads Netheriands Nicaragua Nigaragua Nigara Nigara Nigara Nigara Nigara Nigara Nigara	11 d M. \$ 0.40 FM 80.— \$ 1.50 OM —.65 Esc. 1.— Mobur 1.— HII 0.50 cutilian C, and 0.25 9 c. C 0.85 F.C.F.A. 30.— 11 d pkr 0.60 Rs 0.60 8. 0.15	Paragus y Peru Philippines Polaad Portugel Rhodasia Ruanda Rumania Saudi Arsbis Swaden Swilzarland Saoagel Sierra Leone Smalla South Africe South Korea S. Vist Nam Sosio	akr 0.69 FS 0.50 F.C. F. A. 30.— Le 0.19 8h Sn 0.90 Rend 0.10 Won 35.—	Sudaa Syria Taozania Thailand Tinidad and Togo Turkey Tuniaia Ugande UAR Uruguáy USAR Venezuaia Yugostevia Zambia	PT S.— £ S 0,50 EAS 0,25 O 3.— d Tobago EWI \$ 0:20 F C.F.A. 30.— T £ 1.25 95 M HAS 0,25 PI S.— £ 0,20 RbI 0,10 a 0.60 Oin I.—

